MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

16 JUNE 1981

Iran

Majlis Debate on Bani-Sadr--AFP reported on 16 June that the Majlis has decided to hold an urgent debate on President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr's political competence. If the assembly rules that Bani-Sadr is incompetent, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni is empowered by the Constitution to dismiss him. Earlier, Tehran radio quoted Majlis Speaker Hashemi-Rafsanjani as telling progovernment demonstrators that the Majlis will give a "favorable reply" to their demands for a Majlis ruling on Bani-Sadr's competence.

Khomeyni Denounces March--After repeatedly interrupting its regular transmissions with unscheduled announcements that Ayatollah Khomeyni had made a very important speech in connection with the National Front's planned march for the afternoon of 15 June, Tehran radio broadcast a recording of it. In his remarks, delivered at the Hoseyniyeh Jamaran, Khomeyni denounced the National Front's proposed march against the bill of retribution, a fundamentalist measure that brings Iranian law into line with Koranic law. Khomeyni said the opponents of the law have asked people to march against Islam and the Koran, and he claimed that the National Front has openly risen against Islam. Indicating that the march was also planned as an expression of support for President Bani-Sadr, Khomeyni criticized those "pseudoholy people" and "pseudofriends" who have coalesced with the National Front against the Islamic Republic. He said Bani-Sadr should have abided by the judgment of the three-man mediation committee. Asserting that he would accept "repentance" from Bani-Sadr, Khomeyni called on the president and his supporters to repent on the radio and television and to admit that they had been mistaken in inviting people to rebel and in forming a coalition with the opposition. Khomeyni added that he had warned Bani-Sadr against the "wolves" surrounding him but the president did not listen. Bani-Sadr should apologize to the nation, admit that he had failed to act in accordance with the wishes of those who had elected him and promise to do so from now on, he added. Bani-Sadr's group and former Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan's liberation front, he continued, should dissociate themselves from those who are opposed to Islam. Khomeyni also defended Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i's government against Bani-Sadr's criticism of its ability. Raja'i's intellect is greater than his education, Khomeyni said, whereas "some of you have more knowledge than intellect." He defended the government's economic record, asserting that neither Raja'i nor his critics can solve Iran's economic problems immediately. He also praised the Majlis for working hard and scored the National Front for criticizing the closure of the universities. Iran is preparing a university for the nation, he said, aimed at producing individuals dedicated to Islam.

Failure of March--Reports by AFP and Tehran radio indicated that the march planned by supporters of President Bani-Sadr, the National Front and other opposition groups was a failure. AFP said hundreds of thousands of Khomeyni and government supporters, chanting slogans that included "Death to Bani-Sadr," preempted the opposition by occupying central Tehran throughout the afternoon. Tehran radio spoke of hundreds of thousands of Muslims in Tehran and the provinces chanting "God is great" and forcing "imperialist minigroups" to flee. The radio said the Islamic revolution had defeated a conspiracy supported not only by the National Front but also by the Mojahedin-e Khalq. The radio also broadcast an announcement by Bazargan dissociating his liberation movement from the march.

Bani-Sadr Rejects Charges--According to AFP, President Bani-Sadr reacted to Khomeyni's remarks by issuing an open message to the press rejecting the ayatollah's charges that he has incited revolt but reiterating his loyalty to Khomeyni. Bani-Sadr said Khomeyni's attitude toward him is "not right," and he denounced those who have been feeding lies about him to the ayatollah.

Oman

According to Muscat radio, the Foreign Ministry has sent a memorandum to the Arab League Secretariat General claiming that a six-man PDRY army unit had infiltrated Omani borders 35 km south of Habarut before being discovered by Omani Armed Forces on 13 June. The Omani Government asked the Secretariat General to convey the contents of the memorandum to the other Arab League members, the radio said.

Iraq

In an exclusive statement to MAP, First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan affirmed that Iraq is determined to continue its nuclear research and will not be affected by any quarter. In this regard, he said, Iraq will cooperate with any country that is willing to reciprocate. He predicted that French policy will not change at all during French President Francois Mitterrand's administration since any harm befalling Arab interests will be equally damaging for both sides, if not more so for France.

Egypt

As-Sadat on Israeli Raid--In an interview with the Cairo weekly MAY, carried by MENA, President Anwar as-Sadat described the Israeli raid on the Iraqi nuclear reactor as a "hideous mistake" and said the action has opened old wounds and rebuilt a psychological barrier between Egypt and Israel. He charged that Israel's action constitutes the biggest danger to the peace process but affirmed that Egypt must stand fast and adhere to it. As-Sadat asserted that the Israeli operation has not destroyed the peace process but has shaken it violently and will not make things easy. Questioned on the immediate results that can be attributed to the reactor incident, As-Sadat responded that the Israeli operation has given Syria and the Soviet Union a blank check for slander, lies and intimidation against the peace process, to which they have failed to offer an alternative. He said he is relying on the Egyptian people's steadfastness in passing Israel's "horrific" test. As-Sadat reaffirmed that he had not been alerted to the operation by Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin during their recent meeting in Sinai.

Response to Reagan--MENA reported that in a response to a cable from President Ronald Reagan, President as-Sadat said Egypt is constantly seeking to deepen the concept of peace with Israel and mentioned in this regard his recent talks with Prime Minister Begin and his request that Begin allow U.S. diplomacy ample time to resolve the Lebanese crisis. As-Sadat affirmed that Egypt will continue to work to stop the communist tide in the area and expressed his conviction that the United States can play a major role in solving the problems of security and peace in the region.

Pakistan

Karachi radio reported that in elaborating on some of the points of the Pakistani-U.S. joint statement issued at the close of U.S. Under Secretary of State James Buckley's talks in Pakistan on U.S. economic assistance and military sales, Foreign Minister Agha Shahi said Pakistan has not accepted any obligations in return for this assistance that are prejudicial in any way to the principles and purposes of the Nonaligned Movement or the Islamic Conference Organization. He explained that under the aid program, 50 percent of the fund will be economic assistance and the remainder will be given as a loan for military purchases related exclusively to the nation's defense requirements.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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SALAH KHALAF VIEWS PALESTINIAN SITUATION

LD150915 London AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 15-21 Jun 81 pp 8-10

[Interview given to Amin Mustafa by Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf in Beirut--date not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] Philip Habib is now returning to the area on the grounds that what he had achieved during his earlier shuttles was astonishing....

[Answer] It was called a miracle....

[Question] What do you think his new visit will achieve? Has there been any hint of a possible direct or indirect meeting between Habib and any Palestinian side?

[Answer] I will begin by answering the last part of the question. A meeting, whether directly or indirectly, between Habib and any Palestinian side is completely out of the question for the simple reason that the United States does not recognize the PLO. Habib had spent about 20 days in the area and not once did he try to contact us. This is because no developments have occurred that would prompt the American envoy to transcend all the bounds set by the PLO for contact [with the United States]. For this reason I believe that he is coming to complete the task which he had begun and which revolves around one thing--preventing a Syrian-Israeli war.

During his first visit he told President Sarkis and the people in the Lebanese Front, with whom he met, something to this effect: We do not want a war between Syria and Israel for the following reasons:

1. Any battle that might occur in the area would bring the existence of the Israeli danger to the fore and relegate the Soviet threat to the periphery. This is rejected by the United States which is trying to demonstrate to the Gulf and other states that the reason for the presence of the American bases and fleets there is the Soviet threat and nothing else.

]. Any limited battle in Al-Biqa' is not guaranteed to remain confined to Al-Biqa' because it would put the Syrian-Soviet treaty to the test.

3. Some people, particularly the Americans, believe that the Arabs are not rallied around the Syrians and that the internal system in Syria is corroded and, therefore, any battle with the Israelis would make the Arabs support Syria. This, in fact, is what happened. As far as Iraq is concerned, it has forgotten its disagreements [with Syria] and has immediately declared its support for Syria in the event of a war breaking out. Likewise, all the Arabs supported the Syrian stance through their foreign ministers.

4. The scheme of the new American administration is that the [Israeli] Labor Party should be at the head of the next Zionist government. Therefore, there is no advantage in giving Begin the opportunity to take any military action that would allow him to profit. This is the view of the Americans and of some Arabs as well.

[Question] Some people expect an Israeli-Palestinian war to take place in the south instead of a Syrian-Israeli war. What is your opinion on this?

[Answer] This is definitely so. There is an Israeli-Palestinian war. As I have told you, there is no red line as far as we are concerned. This might apply to many sides in Lebanon but as far as we are concerned, it is a different matter. A few days ago, [Israeli Chief of Staff]--Eytan described his war with the fedayeen as a "de luxe" war--the war of the mighty with all his capabilities against a revolution whose most precious weapon is the human being. The Israeli planes are capable of bombing from an altitude of 7 km and the missiles which the fighters have cannot prevent the planes from carrying out their raids.

The most the missiles can do is prevent the planes from coming nearer. They are aware of this. We expect Israel to give vent to its decision to make war with Syria by launching continuous raids on the fedayeen positions, just as has happened in Ad-Damur and An-Na'imah, let alone the constant shelling of the villages and camps and the areas in which the fedayeen are present in the south. This is confirmed by the Israeli statements which say: "Our war with the fedayeen is a war of life and death. It is either we or they." This is their main motto. Now that they have comparatively retreated from their stance against Syria, they cannot but step up their attacks on the Palestinians as a means of giving vent [to their feelings].

[Question] Some believe it is likely that there will be a European move after 30 June to deal with the crisis in the area. Do you have any information about such an initiative and what is your opinion of such a move?

[Answer] The key to the solution is in our hands, the Arabs. When our intrinsic power and foreign alliances are strong then we can say that there will be a political solution in favor of our cause. But as long as our intrinsic power is weak then we are not in a position to impose a peaceful solution. All that is happening amounts to political moves and not a political solution and there is a great difference between the two. We are now within the sphere of political moves and our strength does not enable us to impose anything on Europe nor can Europe, on its own, take an initiative to implement a solution. Only the United States and the Soviet Union have the ability to do so.

The fact is that Europe cannot come up with a solution because it cannot act outside the framework of the United States. It also cannot penetrate the Camp David wall which the United States has adopted as its policy in the area.

The meetings that took place between us and some Europeans give no indication that there is a sincere desire to play an effective role. All that these Europeans have done has been to ask questions.

I would recall on this occasion the meeting that took place between Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] and the Netherlands envoy. The latter came to ask several questions in which there is nothing substantial. The European statement has probably reflected these issues. The questions still revolve around how to achieve self-determination for the Palestinians on the understanding that the Palestinian people have the right to vote on four options: 1) an independent state; 2) a state linked to Jordan; 3) a state linked to Israel; 4) a state linked to Israel and Jordan. These questions were asked in April. Is it conceivable that one should be asked about his destiny in this manner?

[Question] There are still American attempts to Arabize the conflict and to create a loophold in the Arab ranks for As-Sadat to penetrate. How do you see the Numayri-As-Sadat meeting and Numayri's call for an Arab summit.

[Answer] If As-Sadat is a U.S. agent there is even a much more dangerous agent than he, a contemptible person called Ja'far Numayri. Why? Because Numayri is "pimp" [qawwad]. If there were another Arabic synonym for this word I would have said it. He is playing this role very cheaply. I would recall that when As-Sadat first visited Jerusalem Numayri wished he had preceded him there and if this were impossible he wished to follow him at least. All this is because of the quest for grandeur at the expense of our people, the Arab nation, and our cause as well at the expense of the Sudanese people and their democracy.

Going back to the subject of Numayri, he is playing a cheap role. In Baghdad he tried to undermine the Arab consensus which condemns As-Sadat. He was the only one not to break relations with As-Sadat or to withdraw his ambassador from Cairo.

Nevertheless, he used to pursue us through his ambassadors in Kuwait and the UAE and to ask us to visit Sudan. We wondered what Numayri wanted. We knew that he is deceptive and cheap. We also knew that he would go to Egypt after As-Sadat's visit [to Jerusalem] or that As-Sadat would come to him and so our visiting him in that case would be some sort of absolution so that we would take the blame. What we expected has happened. It is known that 2 months before the visit he fabricated a story about PLO representatives and he expelled them from Sudan. He issued a statement which could be the worst ever issued by a world state. It said that a PLO representative wanted to hijack a taxi by pulling a gun on the driver. Is this conceivable?

As for the question of an Arab summit it goes beyond the plans of Numayri and As-Sadat. The aim of the plans is to break the Arab seige link by link. If the Arabs do not stand united against these plans they will be supporting As-Sadat and Camp David.

Numayri is a link in the chain which isolates As-Sadat, and which they are trying to break. Shall we wait for the other links to be broken? This is up to us. Great importance must be attached to the unity of the Egyptian-Sudanese nationalist movement in this regard. If the regime of one country falls it will affect the other country. But the fact that the times have produced two traitors in the Arab nation, in these two countries, is a catastrophe. The two men will try to prolong one another's life.

Egypt under As-Sadat's leadership has no right to establish American bases that threaten Iraq and the Arab Gulf. This is a major setback.

I am speaking with bitterness because of this ugly and deteriorating situation. But I am not in despair. If I feel desperate then everything will be finished. I am asking others to move with me. It is inconceivable that we should carry all these burdens alone. What is the use of all the Arab statements if they are not reinforced by action and a serious stand?

QADDUMI, CALLS FOR STAND AGAINST U.S., ISRAEL

JN132119 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in English 1445 GMT 13 Jun 81

[Text] Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, in a speech to Thursday night's session of the Arab foreign ministers meeting, called for the adoption of a serious unified Arab stand against the United States and its tool Israel. He declared: We must distinguish between our friends and our foes. The USSR has stood beside the Arabs during all of Israel's aggressions. He went on: In the past, there were those who claimed that the Palestinian revolution risked to involve the Arab regimes in a war in a time and space not of their choosing, but now our resistance has unmasked Israel's in the Arab world.

The Israeli attack on Iraq was designed to strike at the Arab potential in the knowledge that sooner or later Iraq would direct all its forces to confront Israel. Qaddumi concluded with a series of propositions, including, rebuilding the eastern front, a unified Arab stand, confronting the United States and the holding of an Arab summit and the settling of Arab differences as soon as possible so as to confront Israel.

VOP REBUTS PHALANGIST STATEMENTS ON ISRAELI TIES

JN141747 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1545 GMT 15 Jun 81

[From the "With the Events" program]

[Text] In an interview published today by the Lebanese magazine MONDAY MORNING, Pierre Al-Jumayyil denied his party's relations with Israel. The Phalangist shaykh also denied that the Christians in Lebanon had requested Israeli protection. He pointed out that the Christians concerned with Israel's protection and aid are those who are contacting Israel--people like Sa'd Haddad.

However, Karim Baqraduni, another Phalangist official, admitted the existence of relations between Israel and the Phalangist Party. In an interview with UPI, Baqraduni referred to the essence of the Israeli-Phalangist relations, stating that these relations are based on (?firm) guarantees for the protection of the Christians in Lebanon from alleged threats.

The contradiction between Al-Jumayyil's and Baqraduni's statements is clear, since both statements negate one another. While Al-Jumayyil says that his party has no relations with Israel, Baqraduni says that these relations are governed by Israeli guarantees to protect Christians.

If we go back to other parts of Al-Jumayyil's statements, we see that they indirectly contain a tacit admission of the Phalangists' relations with Israel. The Phalangist shaykh says that the issuance of any statement by the Lebanese Front on refusing to deal with Israel is rejected and constitutes a condemnation of the Phalangists and an insult to Shaykh Pierre in his capacity as a fanatical Lebanese. He adds that all the Lebanese factions have to issue a joint statement in order to end dealings with Israel.

The question is: If Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil fears denunciation and (?resentment) for his dealings with Israel and refuses to issue a statement ending such dealings, why then did he not fear this and why did he not issue or make a statement when Begin exposed the cards of his alliance with the Phalangists? Another question we would like to ask about Al-Jumayyil's statements is: Why does Shaykh Pierre insist that all the Lebanese sides issue a joint statement severing relations with Israel while it is his party alone which has such relations?

It is very clear that the Phalangist shaykh is [word indistinct] trying to accuse all the Lebanese factions of and involve these factions in relations with Israel that are similar to Phalangist-Israeli relations. It is certain that the Phalangist leader was not acquainted with his colleague Baqraduni's statements, in which the latter admitted the existence of Israeli-Phalangist relations. At any rate, it does not take much to clarify the nature of the Israeli-Phalangist relations which go back to the first day the Phalangists fired their shells and bullets on Lebanon's body in order to destroy it.

The Lebanese and Palestinian masses are well aware of this and that the Zionist enemy adopted its decision to destroy Lebanon through its Phalangist tools a long time ago. These masses believe that severing Israeli-Phalangist relations is not merely a matter of issuing a statement denying the existence of these relations. Rather, they believe that severing and ending such relations is dependent on another practical decision, namely, considering Israel an enemy not only of the Palestinian people but also Lebanon, land and people. This decision would mention the agreement of Israel's tools in the Lebanese arena and ensure the assumption by Lebanon of its natural role as an Arab state confronting the Zionist entity, its expansionist ambitions and its alien presence on Palestinian and Arab territories.

FIRST ARAB CONFERENCE ON NUCLEAR ENERGY OPENS

JN151403 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 15 Jun 81

[Text] The opening of the first Arab conference on nuclear energy was celebrated this morning under the patronage and in the presence of Prime Minister 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm.

The Electricity Ministry has convened the 5-day conference under the slogan: Nuclear energy is a scientific necessity for preparing for future needs and a step toward achieving Arab economic integration.

Participating in the opening ceremony were official and scientific delegations from about 40 Arab and international states, organizations and institutes: Dr Wahib Tannus, head of the higher education office and scientific research; several ministers; Hamid ibn Nasir al-'Uways, UAE electricity and water minister; some members of the Arab and foreign diplomatic corps in Damascus; the heads and members of the Arab and foreign delegations participating in the conference; a large number of journalists; Arab and international news agency and television network correspondents; and a number of guests.

The ceremony began with a speech by Electricity Minister Dr Ahmad Yusuf, which he delivered on behalf of the prime minister.

At the outset, the electricity minister welcomed the conferees, pointing out that Damascus is today embracing this great international conference, the first of its kind on the Arab level.

He affirmed that while revolutionary Syria carries arms to defend the entire Arab nation's dignity, it carries the torch of science in the other hand, lighting the way for comprehensive Arab coordination and integration on the most important issue of the age, energy. He noted that Syria is regarded as the oldest Arab state to use electric energy. He then explained in detail the development of the electricity sector and the plans to develop this sector to meet the needs for development in Syria.

In conclusion the minister stressed the need for quick and serious work to implement the electricity network among the Arab east states and among the Arab Maghreb.

He then addressed greetings to our leader and the leader of our people's march, Comrade Struggler Hafiz al-Asad, who will always be this nation's hope and a symbol of its dignity.

After the electricity minister's speech, the session adjourned for a short break and the prime minister left the conference hall.

GULF NEWS AGENCY TO DISTRIBUTE ARAB LEAGUE NEWS

JN131240 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1230 GMT 13 Jun 81

[Text] Tunis, 13 Jun (GNA)--At the end of their 17th ordinary session, the Arab information ministers have decided that GNA will be responsible for the transmission and distribution of news about the Arab League in cooperation with the Arab League Secretariat for Information. This decision was adopted following a proposal by the Bahraini information minister.

BRIEFS

ARAB AMBASSADORS' PRAGUE DOYEN--Prague--The council of Arab ambassadors and heads of diplomatic missions in Prague have decided to elect Brother 'Atif Abu Bakr, the PLO's representative in Prague, doyen of the Arab diplomatic corps in the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1745 GMT 11 Jun 81 JN]

KUWAIT

AL-WATAN: IRANIAN PLANE DOWNED IN 13 JUN RAID

LD160902 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0800 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Excerpt] Kuwait, 16 Jun--Kuwaiti air defenses shot down an Iranian aircraft and hit another during an attack by three Iranian aircraft last Saturday against the Kuwaiti border post of Al-'Abdali, the Kuwaiti AL-WATAN reports today. Quoting an unattributed source the paper says that the aircraft that was shot down was a phantom and that its debris has been collected. It also says that the other aircraft was seen entering the Iraqi skies in flames.

The paper adds that Kuwaiti Defense Minister Shaykh Salim as-Sabah refused to comment when asked by AL-WATAN to verify the report. He confined himself to saying that "Iranian aircraft raided our borders and we forced them to return from whence they came."

ARAB SUMMIT WOULD BE HELD ON U.S. VETO IN UN

LD161018 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0830 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Kuwait, 16 Jun (KUNA)--An Arab summit conference would be held in Baghdad to discuss a U.S. veto at the UN Security Council against a draft resolution providing for the imposition of sanctions against Israel because of its attack on the Iraqi nuclear reactor, reports the Kuwaiti paper AL-WATAN today.

In a New York dispatch the paper quotes the Tunisian foreign minister, Beji Caid es-Sebsi, who is attending the UN Security Council debate on the Israeli operation as saying that "an Arab summit will be held in Baghdad if the United States uses its veto."

The paper also says that "a senior responsible source" belonging to the tripartite Arab delgation--Kuwait, Algeria and the Arab League--which is attending the council's debate, has informed it that Iraq will call for the holding of such an Arab summit meeting, to be preceded by a meeting of Arab foreign ministers "to prepare for the summit and to discuss what steps to take should the United States resort to the veto."

The paper quotes Kuwaiti Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah as saying that the Arab countries are determined to insure that "any resolution adopted by the UN Security Council will not be confined to condemning Israel but will go further, imposing sanctions against it including witholding arms and refraining from economic dealings."

In his speech at the council on Saturday, Shaykh as-Sabah warned the United States against using the veto, saying that it will expose U.S. relations with the Arab world to a severe shock.

The paper says that it asked Shaykh as-Sabah whether the Arabs would impose an oil embargo on the United States if it supported the Israeli attitude at the Security Council. He replied that "such a matter would have to be discussed at the Arab League and not here."

The Kuwaiti minister also said that the Arab foreign ministers who met in Baghdad last Thursday to discuss the Israeli aggression have adopted resolutions "which go beyond political action and explore several new avenues." However, Shaykh as-Sabah declined to elaborate.

The paper also quotes Es-Sebsi as saying that "the Arabs are serious in seeking a resolution which would impose sanctions against Israel and secure compensation for the damage caused by the Israeli enemy air raid on the Iraqi nuclear reactor; they will not be content with mere condemnation." Es-Sebsi said that "a high level Arab summit will be held should the Arab draft resolution fail because of the U.S. veto."

OMAN

RADIO REPORTS PROTEST OVER PDRY 'AGGRESSION'

LD151712 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 15 Jun 81 EA

[Text] His Excellency Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah, Foreign Ministry under secretary, summoned to his office at noon today their excellencies the ambassadors of the Arab Gulf states of the Gulf Cooperation Council, whom he briefed on the details of the aggression committed by South Yemen's forces against the territory of Oman.

The Foreign Ministry of Oman has also addressed a memorandum to the Arab League Secretariat General on the aggression. The memorandum states:

While our Arab nation is passing through a crucial and critical stage because of the plots and intrigues against it and repeated Israeli acts of aggression, and while Arab efforts to confront these conditions and resist those acts of aggression are being (?intensified), we regret to note that the Republic of South Yemen has committed another act of aggression in the series of its acts of armed aggression against the Sultanate of Oman. A six-man unit of the People's Army of South Yemen, armed with [name indistinct] Russian rifles, infiltrated Oman's borders 35 km south of Habarut. At 0700 on Saturday, 13 June 1981, the sultan's armed forces discovered the group, three of whom were captured with their weapons. The other three fled into South Yemen.

Inasmuch as the Sultanate of Oman invests its hopes in the Arab League Secretariat General in regard to his matter, it also wishes to draw attention the the memorandum addressed to the Arab League on 24 March 1981--3/1120/2248--which listed the acts of aggression committed by the South Yemen regime. Being aware that these acts of aggression are part of an intergrated plan to undermine Oman's security and stability, the Omani Government hopes that the Arab League Secretariat General will convey the contents of the present memorandum to the other members of the league.

SAUDI ARABIA

PRINCE FAHD RECEIVES PHILIP HABIB 15 JUN

LD151232 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1120 GMT 15 Jun 81

[Text] Jidda, 15 Jun (SPA)--His Royal Highness Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, viceroy and crown prince, received in audience at 1315 today in his office at the Royal Diwan in Jidda, Mr Philip Habib, personal envoy of U.S. President Reagan. The audience was attended by His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz second Deputy prime minister and commander of the National Guard; Shaykh 'Abd ar-Rahman al-Mansuri, Foreign Ministry under secretary for political affairs, and Mr Robert Newman, the new U.S. ambassador-designate to the kingdom.

VETO THREAT SAID TO PUT U.S. 'BEHIND AGGRESSOR'

GF151242 Jidda ARAB NEWS in English 14 Jun 81 p 6

[Editorial: "American Veto"]

[Text] By declaring its intention to veto any mandatory sanctions against Israel for attacking the Iraqi nuclear research center, the United States has put itself solidly behind the aggressor.

This will, in turn, create a dangerous precedent for the rest of the world because it appears to justify aggression and prevent the world body from doing much about it.

This the Arabs have known all along, especially after the halfhearted and ineffective decision taken by Reagan to suspend the delivery of four additional F-16 warplanes to Israel. Reagan first determined that the suspension would do absolutely nothing to curtail Israeli air power. The rest of the world will stand and stare as the American delegate casts his veto. Again Israel will attack another Arab country, most probably the Syrian defensive missiles in Lebanon by using advanced American planes capable of knocking them out without much risk. It will call this an act of self-defense and will find plenty of understanding in the United States and perhaps a little admiration for its daring act. Once more the Arabs will find themselves severely restricted in their abilities to retaliate against such a well-armed adversary.

But there is plenty they can do from now on. They should at first review their international alignments and define their friends and foes. At the same time it will be necessary to sacrifice narrow national interests to pan-Islamic and pan-Arab goals which include deterring Israel frm further aggression and working to liberate their occupied lands. Previous efforts to do just that have been paved with good intentions but little else. This is obvious from the increasing Israeli arrogance and America's unrelenting support.

The attack goes further. It underscores what the Arabs, all of them have been saying from the start. Peace in the region, and possibly world peace, is endangered by the ceaseless Israeli expansionism, monopoly of superior firepower, nuclear potential and a unique definition of national security. So why did the West blame the Soviet Union for extending only part of the theory to Afghanistan and occupied it. This was outrageous conduct but Israel has been doing it all the time since 1948.

What is the criterion then, and what is the United Nations for, apart from hollow resolutions which can be brought to nought by a single veto vote?

UAE

FRENCH ENVOY REITERATES FRANCE'S MIDEAST POLICY

GF141234 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 14 Jun 81

[Text] Jacques Andrianne, the French president's envoy, left Abu Dhabi for Muscat today for the end of a 3-day visit to the UAE as part of his tour of the area. The French envoy conveyed a written message from French President Francois Mitterrand to President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan al Nuhayyan on the development of bilateral relations and the stand of the French president and his new government on the Middle East issue and the Arab world. He was seen off at the airport by Foreign Ministry officials and French Ambassador to the UAE Jean-Claude Guisset.

In a statement to the EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY Jacques Andrianne said that France is anxious about the tension in the Arab region. He said: The recent Israeli raid on the Iraqi nuclear reactor has heightened tension in the Middle East.

The French envoy added that his country's economic interests are linked to its future policies toward the Arab world, and that France is interested in seeing the Arab world living in a climate of security and stability so that economic relations between France and the Arab world will be strengthened.

Andrianne asserted that French policy toward the Arab world is firm and longstanding--a policy that was outlined by the late President de Gaulle and is still in force. He said: Those who succeeded De Gaulle have followed this policy honestly and sincerely--a policy of firm and lasting relations based on dialogue and cooperation. He added: France has not abandoned its policy of caring for the Arab world and the aspirations of its people. Andrianne declared: France's attitude toward the Middle East following President Francois Mitterrand's assumption of office is that the crux of the matter is the Palestinian question and that the Palestinians should be given their legitimate rights, including their right to self-determination, and exercise sovereignty over their homeland.

In his statement to the EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY the French envoy said: French President Francois Mitterrand has condemned the Israeli raid on the Iraqi nuclear reactor as a violation of the most elementary principles of international law. The French Government also officially and firmly condemned the Israeli aggression through its prime minister, foreign minister and its spokesman.

Answering a question on the French president's relations with Israel the French envoy said: As secretary general of the French Socialist Party for more than 20 years Mitterrand established personal relations with several representatives of parties in the Socialist International, including Shim'on Peres, leader of the Israeli Labor Party. He added: The French president does not now belong to a party but is the guardian and servant of the interests of the entire French people. The French envoy stressed that in his capacity as president, President Mitterrand did not hesitate at all in denouncing Israel and its recent action against Iraq, and is thus expressing France's official stand toward the aggression on the nuclear reactor. He declared: Mitterrand represents France and its people. He adheres to the policies of his predecessors, De Gaulle, Pompidou and Giscard d'Estaing.

The French envoy said: It is in France's interest to continue in its former policy toward the Arab world along with its longstanding, close and traditional ties with the Arab people. He declared: President Mitterrand does not speak with two languages.

Referring to the French president's visit to Israel the French envoy said: President Mitterrand will seek at the first opportunity to explain to the Israeli leaders that they cannot ignore the Palestinian question indefinitely and that they must recognize the full rights of the Palestinian people if they want security, stability and peace in this vital part of the world.

PDRY

CHAIRMAN RECEIVES YAR MINISTER, SOVIET CHARGE

LD141554 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 14 Jun 81 EA

[Summary] Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad today received Fuad Qa'id Muhammad, minister of development and head of the central organ of planning of the YAR. During the meeting, attended by PDRY Minister of Planning Faraj ibn Ghanim, Chairman Ali Nasir Muhammad was given a detailed briefing on the outcome of the talks between the two ministers on coordination of the development plans of the two parts of Yemen.

"The brother secretary general, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, also received in his office today the Soviet charge d'affaires in Aden, with whom he discussed a number of issues of interest to the two friendly countries and peoples. The Soviet charge d'affaires briefed the secretary general on the Soviet view of developments in the international situation."

YAR

PRESIDENT COMMENTS ON USSR VISIT, GULF CONFLICT

JN140856 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 13 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Brother Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, has stressed that the positive returns of the 13 July Movement are many. The most important returns of this movement are that we have taken the objectives of the 26 September revolution as our guide in our course on the domestic level and in our relations with our brothers and friends. This has enabled us to achieve our national priorities. This was contained in the interview the granted to (AT-TASHIH) newspaper on the occasion of the occasion of the seventh anniversary of the glorious July Movement.

In a question on Yemen's prominent role on the Arab and international levels, a role based on supporting and strengthening relations with all the brothers and friends, the brother president was asked to comment on the continued bloodshed between the two Muslim peoples in Iraq and Iran and the serious and decisive role Arab countries in general and Yemen in particular must assume to end this bloodshed. The president replied: We have stated our stand, which expressed our pain and deep anxiety over the continuation of the bloodshed between fraternal Muslim Iraq and its Muslim neighbor Iran. We have called for this war to be contained because it poses many threats to the Arabs and Muslims. The forces which do not wish good for the two neighboring countries, however, have always tried to highlight the Iranian opposition trends and to sabotage Arab and Islamic mediation efforts and the mediation of the nonaligned countries. When these forces became certain of the exacerbation of the dispute in Iran and predicted its results, Zionism rushed to reveal its criminal face, which was represented in the raid against the Iraqi nuclear establishments to prevent scientific development in any Arab country.

In reply to a question on the brother president's visit to the Soviet Union, its date and its purpose, the brother president said: The date of the visit will be announced in time. The purpose of the visit is to promote the two countries' relations in such a manner as to make them stronger and to broaden their scope. The brother president added that the visit comes at the invitation of the Soviet leaders. We are keen on promoting cooperation between our two friendly countries. This visit also takes place to show our appreciation for the Soviet Union's stand in support of our people in their struggle for the triumph of their revolution and the achievement of progress in their land.

TEXT OF AS-SADAT MAY INTERVIEW ON ISRAELI RAID

NC150930 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0700 GMT 15 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Cairo, 15 Jun (MENA)--In an interview with the Cairo weekly newspaper MAY published today, President Anwar as-Sadat describes the Israeli raid on the Iraqi nuclear reactor as a hideous mistake representing the greatest danger to the peace process, but, he says, we must stand fast and stick to the peace process. The following is the text of President Anwar as-Sadat's interview with MAY on the Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear reactor:

Question: Israel's irresponsible action, in which it destroyed the Iraqi nuclear reactor, has enraged world public opinion. Egyptian public opinion has, through the People's Assembly, rejected this action, and the Egyptian public is waiting to hear your opinion of this Israeli behavior.

Answer: The event of the hour is undoubtedly Israel's destruction of the Iraqi nuclear reactor and our people have indeed, through the People's Assembly, expressed the feelings of every Arab on this matter. Since you have asked for my opinion, I will sum it up in the following points:

The first point is that this action opens old wounds. We thought that over the past 3 years we had managed to close and heal these wounds. However, it appears that last week's Israeli military operation has proven that we will need some time to close the wounds which have reopened. The most serious thing about this matter is Israel's return to the old method which had evidently been rejected by everyone. You will probably recall that I declared in the Knesset and during the press conference I held on my first visit to Jerusalem that 75 percent of the problem between the Arabs and Israel was due to the psychological barrier between them. I trust that it was this psychological barrier that encouraged me to make my decision to go to the Israelis and to address them without a mediator, my aim being to eliminate this barrier before starting the peace process.

The psychological barrier I am talking about was created and grew as a result of the bitterness that continued for more than 30 years before my visit to Jerusalem. Four wars broke out between us and the Israelis during that period, breeding hate. The Arabs charged against the Israelis and vice versa, and the psychological barrier grew higher with every war. An unacceptable mode of behavior resulted. We heard strange and unacceptable expressions, such as the long arm that can reach any place, the invincible Israeli Army and that Israeli borders stretch to the points that Israeli soldiers can reach. All these expressions were rejected and are still rejected completely. They form the structure of the invisible psychological barrier I spoke about.

I went to Israel and asked its people to help us remove this psychological barrier, and I can say with full confidence that this barrier was actually removed from the Egyptian side after my visit to Jerusalem. Why? Because we no longer are in need, after the October 1973 war, of raising this barrier higher or allowing it to exist. The proof of this is that when I went to Jerusalem I told the Israelis the following:

"For many years we have been calling you the so-called Israel, and we refused to address you and sit down with you. We refused to attend any conference together with your delegation. We did not recognize you, we did not recognize your state and we did not even recognize your existence. All this has now changed. I have come to you today to tell you that we, for our part, have dropped the psychological barrier which separated us. Let us start a new process to be witnessed by the whole world. We do not accept negotiations with you in secret, and we do not accept meeting with you in a secret place and emerging from it knowing that we have seen you or negotiated with you. This is not our method at all, and it will not be. We are not afraid of anyone.

"I have come to you in full view of the whole world to sit down with you and suggest that you share in dropping the psychological barrier to enable us to begin the peace process for which we aspire. I came to you to say that we live together in this area as states which are equal in sovereignty, enjoy independence and build within their borders. This means that there is no justification for your fears and no meaning to your expressions about your long arm which can reach any place, your invincible army or your borders which cannot be defined. You have built your sovereignty on our objection to your existence among us and have planned Israel's future on the basis of our continued rejection of you. All this has ended now with my visit to you. Let us work together to drop the psychological barrier which separates us."

That was what I told the Israelis when I visited them in Jerusalem. I imagined that we were able, on both sides, to drop the psychological barrier. But I am afraid today that the destruction of the nuclear reactor in Baghdad has resulted in the rebuilding of this psychological barrier and the reopening of the wounds which I had imagined had been closed forever.

Question: What is Egypt's attitude toward Israel after it has--through its responsible military operation--rebuilt the psychological barrier which should have been dropped and never raised again?

Answer: We must accord this operation its true merit and not depict the incident as if itwere a new political line. It is in fact a mistake committed by Israel and a test of the peace process from the Israeli side. In the past 3 years Egypt faced the same test, introduced by the Arabs when, after their meeting in Baghdad, they severed relations with Egypt and tried to isolate it, starve it and pursue it in international organizations. All these attempts failed, and Egypt stood fast. After 3 years it has become clear to all the Arabs that they have no alternative to the line Egypt has adopted, the outcome of which has become clear.

Today, with the operation against the Iraqi nuclear reactor, Israel has introduced to Egypt a new test for the peace process in which we are all engaged. I have said, and I still say, that no one can defeat the basis in the peacemaking process. The Arabs have tried to shake this basis; they launched a violent attack on us and severed their relations and then they became convinced of the strength of this foundation, which has been entrenched deep in the ground and no force can shake it or destroy it. The Arabs failed and we succeeded in our steadfastness and adherence to peace. This is what we must do today about the test to which Israel has pushed us, through its military operation against Iraq. Israel has committed a terrible mistake in this action--a mistake that constitutes the biggest danger to the peace process itself--but we must stand fast and adhere to the basis of the peace process.

Question: In your opinion, what was Israel's aim in destroying the Iraqi nuclear reactor?

Answer: I have said that the most serious thing in this operation lies in Israel's return to its old method of dealing with us. It is an extremely serious thing to say that the purpose of destroying the Iraqi nuclear reactor was to prevent any state in the area from building nuclear reactors within its borders, while Israel alone has the right to build such reactors. Had this been Israel's aim in destroying the Iraqi nuclear reactor--and it is indeed its aim, despite any attempts to deny it--this alone would be sufficient to threaten everything and destroy it. Israel's attempt to have the right to build nuclear reactors and to prevent others from having this right will only result in the reopening of old wounds and the rebuilding of the psychological barrier, which jeopardizes the peace process. I hoped Israel would be alert to this danger, and I hoped that we would not reopen the wounds after they had been closed. We must admit that the Israeli operation which destroyed the Iraqi nuclear reactor did not destroy the peace process with it. But it will not make things easy. I have already stated more than once that the peace process is considered the only fact after 3 years of changes in our area.

How numerous are the ordeals which this area has witnessed and from which it is still suffering up to this moment? Have we forgotten what happened and is happening in Iran? Have we forgotten the destructive war the horrors of which are being shared by the Iraqi and the Iranian peoples? Have we forgotten the barbaric communist occupation of Afghanistan? Have we forgotten what King Hassan is going through in his country? The list is long and known and pertains to many states, including Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, Libya, Chad and so on and so forth. They are continuous and successive changes which our area has witnessed throughout the past 3 years. No one has been able to restore the balance and stability to those political regimes which are engaged in a conflict today, which will reconcile tomorrow and engage in conflict after tomorrow.

The peace process is the only firm and solid fact; it is the only one which will grow firmer and stronger with time. We did not make this achievement easily. We have suffered a great deal for it. How numerous were the surprise tests which we faced and which we tackled without delay. We have stood fast in all the immoral tests given us, and we succeeded in passing and overcoming them. Today, we are destined to face a new test given to us by Israel through its military operation against the Iraqi nuclear reactor. I admit that the Israeli test is much more difficult than the old Arab test. The Arabs' test was easy and clear and did not require any effort on our part to solve its riddles and mysteries, but the Israeli test has come with a practical and positive challenge and not with a negative and imaginary challenge, as the Arab tests did. Israel's test came at an inappropriate time, and those who gave the test have made a serious mistake not only in carrying it out but also in thinking--just thinking--about carrying it out.

Question: What are the immediate results which can be attributed to Israel's destruction of the Iraqi nuclear reactor?

Answer: Let us be frank with ourselves, with our Arab brothers, with Israel and with the whole world. The operation carried out by Israel against Iraq is considered a blank check at the disposal of the Syrian regime and, behind it, the Soviet Union. Syria can fill in this blank check with accusations against the peace process in which Israel is taking part. I have already said several times that no one can shake the peace process but one of the three sides which took part in building this process--they are Egypt, the United States and Israel. My words have been confirmed today. One of these three partners--Israel--shook the peace process violently through the irresponsible military action it undertook against the Iraqi nuclear reactor. Israel has given the Syrian regime and the Soviet Union a blank check to say whatever slander, lies and intimidation they like against the peace process, to which they have failed to offer an alternative. After the mistake committed by Israel, it is easy now for the Soviet Union and the Syrian regime to find those who will believe their lies. It is not unlikely that the confidence of some people--within the Arab nation and outside its borders--in the peace process will be shaken. This, in my opinion, represents the second test for Egypt.

Egypt refuses to leave the arena and rejects exploitation by the Soviets, the Syrians and those on their bandwagon, and [refuses to let] the people believe their lies. We all know that they are not truthful. We all know the lies of Hafiz al-Asad. We know what he is doing in his own country--his repression, terrorism and persecution of innocent citizens. We know what he has done and is doing in Lebanon, which he has torn to pieces. We know about his plans to disperse and dissolve the Palestinians. We also know that he is lying in wait for King Husayn's regime and is threatening and plotting against that regime.

The Soviet positions are also known and exposed. That superpower does not want peace to prevail between two states devoured by wars and hate for the past 30 years. Instead of blessing this peace between two small states as a superpower interested in world peace as a whole, the Soviet Union has surprised us by antagonizing this peace and lying in wait to harm and freeze it.

The Soviet Union did not hesitate to go to the Security Council and say no to peace between Egypt and Israel. The superpower wants to impose its opinion on other states. If a state wants to end its disputes with one of its neighbors, it must first seek the permission of the Soviet Union, which alone decides who befriends whom and who antagonizes whom.

I warn against the presence of this blank check which the Israeli military operation has given to the Syrian regime and the Soviet Union. This check in their hands quite simply means that we bless what happened in Afghanistan in the way of Soviet armed occupation, that we agree to the criminal and terroristic schemes of the Libyan mad boy and that we go back to the iron curtain where Syria, Libya, South Yemen, Algeria and some Palestinians are now. To prevent all this we refuse to let the Syrian regime and the Soviet Union have this check, which reached them as soon as the Israeli military operation against Iraq last week was announced. We must recover this check immediately and tear it up so that it will not be used.

I rely on the steadfastness of the Egyptian people, which enabled us to pass the previous Arab tests. It is the same steadfastness with which we will pass Israel's horrific test, which we are faced with these days. I describe it as horrific because this is the right word for it.

Question: Egyptian public opinion does not easily accept that Menahem Begin came to meet you in Sharm ash-Shaykh and held talks with you on the strengthening of the peace process and the speeding up of the normalization of relations between the two countries and then a few days later ordered the operation for the destruction of the Iraqi nuclear reactor. How, Mr President, can this strange attitude of Begin be accepted?

Answer: I really paused a long time over this particular point. Begin was with me in Sharm ash-Shaykh. We sat together talking, laughing, negotiating and voicing our adherence to the peace process. Only 3 days after the meeting I heard about an air attack by Israeli bombers on the Iraqi nuclear reactor, on the orders of Begin himself. I must admit that the Iraqi reaction to the destruction of their nuclear reactor reflected a sense of responsibility. The Iraqis did not resort to convulsive methods as did the Syrians, Libyans and South Yemenis. As I said, the Iraqi reaction was completely objective. I had expected it to be different and contradictory. I had expected the Iraqi regime to say that As-Sadat had prior knowledge of the Israeli military operation against the Iraqi nuclear reactor. I had expected the Iraqis to say, on the basis of my meeting with Begin in Sharm ash-Shaykh, that As-Sadat planned this blow against Iraq with his friend Begin--otherwise how is it conceivable that the two friends met and one of them did not tell the other of what he intended to do 3 days later?

I expected the Iraqis to say all this and more. They rose to the level of responsibility and objectivity. I assure you that I was absolutely unaware of what Begin intended to do. Some people may be surprised if I say that I had not expected Begin to tell me of any act he intended to do, because this is his own business and he bears the responsibility for his actions.

What is important is that as soon as the military operation against Iraq was announced Begin said that he had said nothing about this operation to As-Sadat during his meeting with him in Sharm ash-Shaykh. Indeed, this man confirmed this fact from the start. Begin, however, did not think of those people who are interested only in fishing in troubled waters. The Soviet Union hastened to accuse the United States of being aware of the Israeli military operation.

Question: Certain hostile trumpets besides the Soviet Union confirmed this Soviet accusation against the United States. What is Your Excellency's view?

Answer: I am not defending the United States, nor do I know if it was aware or unaware of the Israeli operation before it took place. All I can say is what happened a few hours before Begin announced the details of the military operation against Iraq: At 0800 on the day Begin announced the operation at noon, Vice President Husni Mubarak was surprised with an urgent telephone call from the U.S. charge d'Affaires, asking him for a meeting. Mubarak agreed and asked the charge to come to his house. A few minutes later the U.S. charge was in Mubarak's house. He asked Mubarak if Cairo was aware of the Israeli strike that destroyed the Iraqi nuclear reactor. Mubarak was surprised at the news, because he had not heard about it. When Mubarak denied that he was aware of it, the U.S. diplomat asked him if Begin told As-Sadat about this operation and its timing during the Sharm Ash-Shaykh meeting. Mubarak said: Definitely not. In fact, President As-Sadat did not tell me if Begin told him of the operation or not, but I affirm to you that Begin did not say a word about this issue to As-Sadat. If Begin had told As-Sadat, I and other senior officials would have known, because Egypt is a state of institutions and no one keeps secrets from the others. In order that you may be sure of what I am telling you, I will telephone President As-Sadat now in your presence.

Husni Mubarak indeed telephoned me and conveyed the questions of the U.S. diplomat. I said: Husni, did the Americans imagine that Begin disclosed to me what he had prepared for Iraq or at least that I was aware of that? They have a right to ask. Mubarak conveyed my confirmation to U.S. diplomat. Mubarak described the Israeli action as a strong blow to peace in the area.

Question: What do you want to say to the Egyptian people in comment on this irresponsible behavior by Israel, and what do you want the Egyptian people to do?

Answer: I began the peace process with the Egyptian people. I do not exaggerate when I say that 99.9 percent of the Egyptian people support the peace process and are holding on to complete it. I do not know why we are being subjected to a test by the Arabs and Israel. I want to tell our people that they expressed their feeling toward the Israeli operations and expressed their ideas, views and recommendations at the People's Assembly and expressed themselves at other meetings. This is a healthy and required phenomenon. Our people are the owners of the real interest in every decision and policy. However, let us oonsider what Israel has done a big mistake, and we must not allow the psychological barrier to be raised again. Let us not return to the past. Let us be frank and clear. I have seen the Israeli people and how this people want the peace that we are working to establish in our area. We are being subjected to the difficult test of the peace process itself. My reaction the Israeli military operation was more violent than that of the most enthusiastic people in Egypt for the single reason that I am the only one being described as the first who must face the fire or blame. I am the one who bears the responsibility of the peace process, and thus my advice to my people is not to let this Israeli mistake prompt us to disbelieve in peace. I have confidence that the peace process will continue to achieve its aims and to proceed on the path that we charted for it.

Question: What does Egypt want to tell the Arabs and what can the Arabs do to ensure that Israel will not repeat this hostile act?

Answer: Egypt wants to tell the Arabs what I told my people. I hope that my people will be convinced of my views so that the Arabs will be convinced too. I always begin with my people. I have explained three points that sum up my views on this issue. The first point is that I call on my people not to revive the psychological barrier again. The second point is that I warn them against the Syrian regime and Soviet Union and their attempts to fish in troubled waters. The third and last point is that I advise them to adhere to the peace process, because it is the only alternative to end the pain, conflict and wars in our area. When the Egyptian people are convinced of these three points, it will be easy to convince the rest of the Arab people.

I say to the Arabs: You put us to the test with all the weapons you had in order to reverse us from the peace process. We have passed these tests safely. Israel came today and imposed its difficult test on us. I affirm to you that, God willing, we will pass it successfully as we have done with you. My advice to you is to give reason and logic the upper hand in your behavior and not allow convulsion to affect you in adopting decisions in the fateful times through which we are passing.

'ALI SPEAKS TO NDP LEADERS ON MIDEAST ISSUES

NC160750 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2106 GMT 15 Jun 81

[Text] Cairo, 15 Jun (MENA)--Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali has announced that, despite the Israeli attack against the Iraqi nuclear reactor, the peace process will be the only alternative in the area and that the march for peace will be the only reality which the area's people will adopt--foremost among which will be Israel. Replying to questions by members attending the general conference of the National Democratic Party [NDP] which was held this evening in Cairo, Mr Kamal Hasan 'Ali said that Egypt's policy is on the right track and will not be influenced by any event and that our reactions are not based on any event whatsoever. He added that Egypt will not be influenced by any event--whether this event is aimed at harming the peace march or not, or whether or not Syria's practices in Lebanon are aimed at aborting the attempts related to peace. The deputy prime minister and foreign minister added that we advocate peace and that our policies will continue to be peaceful policies until all the countries in the region attain this peace.

The general conference was also attended by Deputy Prime Minister and Interior Minister Muhammad Mabawi Isma'il and the party's secretary general in Cairo, Muhammad Rashwan.

Replying to questions by the members of the NDP's general conference in Cairo, Mr 'Ali said that Egypt does not stand against Arab solidarity--on the contrary, Egypt stands for Arab solidarity. Also, Egypt is not against the restoration of Arab relations, but for their restoration. He added that Egypt, which has sacrificed its sons and its wealth, cannot sacrifice its dignity. He said that there is a difference between our striving for peace and sacrificing our dignity for the of sake of the restoration of relations.

'Ali said that the relations between the United States and Egypt are those of partners. Some of those who call themselves the steadfastness and confrontation Front have aired some slogans but I stress that Egypt's will has always been free. He added that the reason for the congruence of Egypt's peace strategy with that of the United States is that Egypt's strategy agrees with that of the United States. While the strategy of the United States agrees with Egypt's interests, nothing more. We really appreciate our relations with the United States, since when our Arab brothers decided to abandon us the United States decided to give us $1 billion annually. Since 1975, U.S. grants and aid to us have reached $8.8 billion.

Mr 'Ali asked: Why does the United States give this support to Egypt? He replied that the congruence of the Egyptian strategy and the U.S. strategy stems from the outside perils to the region, which were represented by the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. He added that President Anwar As-Sadat was more farsighted than any other politician when he proclaimed that the Soviet Union would make efforts to reach the warm waters of the Arabian Gulf, because by 1985 the Soviet Union will need petroleum supplies from abroad. All of the above had been proclaimed by President As-Sadat, and even before 1 year elapsed the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan with about 100,000 Soviet soldiers. Then, when we look around we find that Libya has become an arsenal of Soviet weapons and that Al-Qadhdhafi is the puppet with whom the Soviets are playing in order to strike against Egypt and Sudan.

Mr Kamal Hasan 'Ali went on to say: Then we find Soviet presence in Aden and the Syrian-Soviet pact. All of this opens our eyes and indicates real outside perils and also that our strategy is sound and correct when we call for the need to support the countries in the region. So how long will the slogans go on alleging that the Soviet Union is the friend of the Arabs and the Muslims, and such illogical utterances?

He added that the new U.S. administration agrees with President Anwar as-Sadat that his visit to the United States during the first week of August should be for the purpose of hearing President as-Sadat's opinions on international policies, the area's policies and the peace policies. In this respect, Mr 'Ali noted the message from U.S. President Reagan to President Anwar as-Sadat which lauds President Anwar as-Sadat's peace moves and affirms that peace in the Middle East must be the center of U.S. policy this year and after the Israeli elections.

Speaking about the Israeli attack on the Iraqi nuclear reactor, Kamal Hasan 'ali said: We know that this was not the first time the Iraqi reactor was attacked. Principal and vital parts of it were hit in France itself. We are aware of the Jewish dispersion in the countries of the world and the penetration of Jewish elements into many vital spheres of all the states of the world. There is no doubt that this is the outcome of Israeli intelligence activity which is seeking anything that affects Israel's national security the way it sees it.

He added: that is why the Iraqi nuclear reactor was hit twice in France. Furthermore, there are Egyptians working in all spheres in all the Arab states. Among them, for example, was the late Dr al-Mashad, one of the distinguished Egyptian nuclear scientists who worked in nuclear research in Egypt for many years. Iraq wanted to benefit from his experience and hired him about 10 years ago. He was working in conjuction with French companies to establish a nuclear technology in Iraq--not a nuclear bomb--when Israeli intelligence killed him in Paris a few months ago.

He said that about 5 months ago two unidentified planes attacked the Iraqi nuclear reactor. Iraq did not say what happened at that time until Iran denied responsibility for the attack. Then Iraq announced that an attempt was made to hit the reactor. Last Sunday the Jordanian radio said that there was a conspiracy between Iran and Israel which resulted in an attack on the Iraqi nuclear reactor. Here Israel had to announce that it was Israeli aircraft which hit the reactor. Nine Israeli Phantom planes [as received] crossed the air-space of Saudi Arabia, Jordan and Iraq and reached about 18 kilometers from Baghdad. Three F-15 aircraft flew above these planes at a high altitude. They arrived there and hit the nuclear reactor. The Israeli aircraft then were refuelled in the air by tanker aircraft and returned to base safely without being intercepted by anyone.

'Ali stated that the U.S. charge d'affaires contacted the presidency and him to give them the available information on Israel's attack on the nuclear reactor. The first statement in the world was issued by Egypt, condemning the Israeli aggression and stating that this aggression was unjustified and irresponsible. We stated that a statement will be issued by the Foreign Ministry containing the opinion of the Egyptian Government. Egypt's statement and opinion were the first to be made public in the world. This statement, in fact, was issued even before the Iraqi Government had revealed what had happened in its territory.

'Ali asked: After Egypt had defined its position to the world on this aggression, is it reasonable that the Iraqi delegate in the Security Council yesterday should blame this incident on Camp David? 'Ali said: By God, it is a shame. We have announced our policy, and we do not want to blame the mistakes of others on Camp David and do not want the Arab nation to blame Camp David for all its troubles.

He added: After announcing our condemnation of the operation, we contacted all the Egyptian ambassadors abroad and asked them to convey Egypt's view to the whole world. We also contacted the 10 EC states and the European Parliament to condemn this aggression. We also contacted the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna, which today adopted a resolution condemning Israel and freezing its membership in the atomic agency and preventing nuclear cooperation with Israel. The chairman of this agency this month is an Egyptian--Ambassador Ahmad 'Uthman.

'Ali also said that the Egyptian ambassador in Washington was contacted. The U.S. Government was asked not to stand idly by and was reminded that it is a partner in the peace process in the area and a basic factor in confronting Soviet penetration and expansion in the area and that it was not in the interest of peace nor the countries of the area for the United States to stand idly by. Such an aggression, as the president has correctly said, could allow the Soviet Union, through the confrontation and steadfast states, to strengthen its position in the area and even to extend its influence. The United States indeed responded to us.

With regard to Israel's aims in this aggression, Kamal Hasan 'Ali said: If Israel wanted to prove to the Arab states that it still has a long arm in the area, big changes have taken place in the balance of power in the Middle East and no one can claim alone to have a long arm for a simple reason: Because we are not in a state of war. We are in a state of peace, and we think that the peace process must continue and that just and comprehensive peace in the area must be established and security and safety be restored to all the countries in the area so they can devote their resources to the development of their peoples and to raising their standards of living.

He said: What happened affects peace because it hampers the peace process. The president has been working for the past 3 years to establish the concept of peace among the peoples of the area. We gave an example to the Arab states that it was possible to deal with Israel and that it was possible to have normal relations with it. Then this operation came to ruin confidence in Israel's seriousness in its approach to peace.

Regarding the relations between Egypt and Sudan, Kamal Hasan 'Ali spoke about the integration plans, particularly the project for the reclamation of 150,000 feddans of land in eastern Sudan, of which 88,000 have already been reclaimed by Egyptian and Sudanese hands. This project is already yielding fruits at present. He affirmed that relations between Egypt and Sudan have never stopped.

Nabawai Isma'il spoke at the beginning of the meeting, calling for vigilance from the rancorous minority which tries to twist facts and cast doubt on all our achievements.

At the end of the conference the members affirmed their full confidence in and loyalty to President Anwar as-Sadat, expressing faith in his wisdom in dealing with all the national issues and in managing the foreign policy to achieve the country's supreme interests.

SOMALIA'S SIAD BARRE CANCELS PLANNED VISIT

NC132228 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2215 GMT 13 Jun 81

[Text] Cairo, 13 Jun (MENA)--AL-AHRAM reports in its Sunday's edition that the visit of Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre to Egypt, which was due to take place tomorrow, has been canceled following the Ethiopian planes' raid today on Somali territory. The Somali Defense Ministry announced earlier today that three Ethiopian MiG-23's attacked a town in central Somalia, killing or wounding many civilians and causing grave material damage.

RAMADAN ON WAR WITH IRAN, REACTOR BOMBING

LD151900 Rabat MAP in Arabic 1530 GMT 15 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Baghdad, 15 Jun (MAP)--Taha Yasin Ramadan, Revolution Command Council member and first deputy prime minister of Iraq, has said that Iraq is strongly opposed to any attempts to create division and to establish weak entities incapable of effective action in the interest of the Arab nation.

In an exclusive statement to MAP bureau in Baghdad, Taha Yasi Ramadan said Iraq is determined to carry on with its nuclear research and will not be affected by any quarter. In this regard it will cooperate with any country that is willing to cooperate with it.

Speaking about the recent Israeli raid on the Iraqi Tammuz nuclear center near Baghdad, Taha Yasin Ramadan said that the Zionist entity has expansionist ambitions in the Arab area and for this reason it is resisting any serious effort by the Arab nation to acquire the means of progress. It is for this reason that the Zionist enemy bombed the Iraqi nuclear installations. It considers them dangerous as they would narrow the gap of technology and science between the Arabs and Israel. He said: Israel bombed our nuclear installations at this time in particular because it sought to exploit our war with Iran, the ambitions of whose leaders are no different from those of the Zionists, as both agree in their objectives. If the Iranian leaders were not the same, why have they not returned the Arab lands, which they usurped scores of years ago, to their legitimate owners? He pointed out that cooperation between the Iranian regime and the Zionist entity was evident from the first day of the war when on 27 September Israeli aircraft participated in bombing the Iraqi nuclear reactor.

With regard to the present Iraq-Iran war, the Iraqi official blamed Iran for this war, saying that this prompted Iraq to return aggression with aggression after Iran began attacking the Iraqi borders and towns with various weapons. He said that Iran's ambitions go beyond Iraqi territory to other Arab lands. Iran considers the 1970 referendum in Bahrain as fake and regards Bahrain as an Iranian territory.

Regarding the coolness in Iraqi-Soviet relations, the Iraqi official affirmed that in certain aspects Iraqi policy does not agree with Soviet policy. He said: We will not be committed to anything that disagrees with our political course or does not serve our Arab nation. However, this stand does not mean that we do not establish friendly relations with others in accordance with common interests. He pointed out that Iraq considers the Soviet Union a friendly country despite the fact that it is not fulfilling its commitment to supply Iraq with military equipment.

With regard to France's attitude under Francois Mitterrand and its willingness to help Iraq rebuild its nuclear installations after they had been bombed, the Iraqi official believes that France's policy will not change at all during President Francois Mitterrand's era because if any harm befalls Arab interests the damage will be equal for both sides, if not more so for France. Iraq is determined to go ahead with its nuclear research and will not be affected or restricted by any side. Iraq will cooperate in this field with countries that are willing to cooperate with it.

'ARAFAT ARRIVES IN BAGHDAD, MAKES STATEMENT

JN160740 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0735 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Text] Baghdad, 16 Jun (INA)--Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman, arrived in Baghdad today on a visit of several days to Iraq.

In a statement to INA, 'Arafat said that his visit to Iraq comes at a serious time through which the Arab nation is passing, particularly with the repeated Zionist attacks on the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples in southern Lebanon in which the Zionist enemy is using sophisticated U.S. arms.

On the Zionist aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations, 'Arafat said: We consider this barbaric action to be not only directed against fraternal Iraq but also against the entire Arab nation and its security. He added: Proceeding from this principle, I had to visit fraternal Iraq to discuss with President Saddam Husayn and the brother officials the means to confront this danger menacing our Arab nation.

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUE 369

JN151726 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 15 Jun 81

[Communique No 369 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 15 June 1981]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our armed forces continued their activities in the operational sectors last night and today, with the following results:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. An enemy concentration was sighted in front of our units' positions in the Nowsud region. It was hit with various weapons and forced to retreat after sustaining 12 killed. One infantry position was destroyed in the same region.
B. Eight killed and two infantry positions and one vehicle destroyed in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab region.
C. Two killed and two infantry positions destroyed in the Gilan-e Gharb region.
D. Three killed in the Mehran region.
E. Five killed and one fieldgun and one stockpile of hardware destroyed in the Dezful region.
F. Our units hit with various weapons enemy concentrations and positions in the Abadan region, killing 37 and destroying 1 tank, 2 vehicles and 1 stockpile of hardware.

Thus, total known enemy losses amount to 67 killed, 5 infantry positions, 1 tank, 3 vehicles, 1 fieldgun and 2 stockpiles of hardware.

II. Our losses:

A. In personnel: Nine martyrs in all sectors.
B. In equipment: One vehicle and one mortar damaged.
C. The Persian enemy shelled Basra for the second time with a single-barreled [Madfa' Mufrad] 175-mm caliber gun from the outskirts of the Abadan region opposite Basra. The enemy artillery shelling killed 7 and wounded 38 civilians.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 15 June 1981

IRAQ CALLS FOR ARAB PARLIAMENTARY UNION MEETING

JN160956 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0950 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Text] Baghdad, 16 Jun (INA)--Na'im Haddad, speaker of the Iraqi National Assembly, has called on the General Secretariat of the Arab Parliamentary Union to hold an emergency meeting in Baghdad to study the current circumstances through which the Arab nation is passing as a result of the treacherous Zionist aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations.

In a cable to the General Secretariat, Haddad stressed the need to discuss the Arab parliamentarians' role in confronting the vicious imperialist-Zionist onslaught against the Arab nation.

KING HUSAYN DISCUSSUS ISRAELI RAID, ELECTIONS

JN151717 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 15 Jun 81

["Text" of interview granted by Jordan's King Husayn to the U.S. NBC television network--read by announcer, place and date not given]

[Text] Question: Your recent statements on the Middle East have been strongly worded, especially those statements addressed to the United States. What does Your Majesty want the U.S. President and Government to understand concerning Jordan's position on these issues?

Answer: I think that this position is not Jordan's position alone but the position of the Arabs. We have reached a point where the United States is called on to redefine its position and to decide whether it will continue to back Israel, not only materially but also morally and militarily, and continue certain acts we have been recently witnessing. Will the United States continue to hinder the moves for the establishment of just and permanent peace based on complete Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories and the recognition of the Palestinian people's rights? The question is whether this Arab world is being taken into account or not. This is in fact what we want our friends to understand.

Question: You seem to be more indignant over the recent event than over previous Israeli adventures. What is the reason for this indignation in this particular case?

Answer: This event has brought us to the limit of our endurance. It was an aggression against an Arab territory and an Arab state which is not even on the confrontation line with Israel. This state signed the Treaty for the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons. We know that for sure, and we want somebody to answer the question: Is there anyone in the United States who would sincerely say that Israel has no nuclear weapons? Israel possesses such arms. It was Israel who introduced such weapons into the region. The Israeli premier says that he will not sign this treaty until all the Arab states sign a peace treaty; in other words, until all the Arab states capitulate to Israel's will and terms. Furthermore, Iraq was subjected to supervision in order to guarantee the use of the nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, whereas Israel is under no supervision. If we remain silent on this event, what will happen after that? This is exactly the question.

Question: What do you want the U.S. Government to do at this stage?

Answer: I hope that the United States will take a strong position and not be satisfied with condemnation. There have been too many condemnations in the past, even when the United States was supporting Israeli stands on certain issues. An end must be put to the gangster methods of Israel. I frankly say that I fear the presence of an Israeli prime minister who imitates Hitler's acts and arrogance. Not only the Arab world but the whole world, including the United States itself, is suffering from this, and this is unbearable.

Question: Do you blame Begin or the society which produced him?

Answer: If the coming elections bring Begin back to power, I would hope that this would be enough proof of what I have always felt. Unfortunately, it was not the economic difficulties or the scandals in Israel that brought Begin to power. However, if this is repeated after what has happened, it would prove that there is a sizable majority in Israel which does not want peace. This is the regrettable thing in this issue.

Question: You have attempted to remain outside the current dispute between Syria and Israel on the missiles in Lebanon. As you have been carefully watching the situation in the region, do you think that Habib's mission has any chance of realizing what it had been hoped it would realize?

Answer: In fact, I cannot answer this question. I have no information about what Habib is doing in the region. I do not know anything about his mission. What happened last week does not make matters easier.

JORDANIAN-PALESTINIAN JOINT COMMITTEE MEETS

JN151535 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1455 GMT 15 Jun 81

[Text] Amman, 15 Jun (PETRA)--The Jordanian-Palestinian Joint Committee for Bolstering Steadfastness in the Occupied Land met this morning. It approved its agenda and reviewed what has been accomplished since its last meeting.

The committee also discussed its budget and financial status for the current year. In subsequent meetings the committee will discuss the aid it will earmark to bolster various sectors, including municipal services and various societies.

The meeting was attended for Jordan by Minister of Occupied Land Affairs Hasan Ibrahim, Interior Minister Sulayman 'Arar, Transport Minister 'Ali as-Suhaymat and Under Secretary of the Occupied Land Affairs Ministry Shawkat Mahmud. On the Palestinian side, the meeting was attended by Hamid Abu Sittah, member of the PLO Executive Committee and director of the Occupied Homeland Department of the PLO; Khalil al-Wazir, 'Abd ar-Rahman Ahmad and Dr Hanna Nasir, PLO Executive Committee members; Hani al-Hasan, political adviser to the PLO Executive Committee chairman; and Brig Gen 'Abd ar-Razzaq al-Yahya, PLO representative in Amman.

JUNBLATT DISCUSSES LEBANON, PRAISES KING HUSAYN

JN122236 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 12 Jun 81

[Text] Walid Junblatt, chairman of the Central Political Council of the Lebanese National Movement, has described His Majesty King Husayn as astute, wise and farsighted, saying: His majesty is extremely worried about the current Lebanese situation and is doing his utmost to reach a Lebanese reconciliation and restore Lebanon to its useful role.

In an interview with the JORDANIAN NEWS AGENCY, Junblatt said that the Lebanese National Movement has proposed a plan for a political solution in Lebanon. This plan was in addition to President Sarkis' message which contained the well-known 14 points and which will remedy the ills of the Lebanese entity if properly applied and will bring the country out of its present crisis.

Junblatt added: As you know, the Lebanese crisis is not confined only to Lebanon but transcends Lebanon to other areas. Therefore, the Israel factor is a primary role in Lebanese politics, whether through Sa'd Haddad in the south or through other dubious groups. I do not believe that Israel wishes to help Lebanon reach a political solution. On the contrary, Israel endeavors to keep Lebanon in flames. The Lebanese National Movement, on the other hand, is a basic and primary factor on the Lebanese scene. It works for the stability of Lebanon and adopts joint action as a method of work. However, the movement is sometimes forced to defend itself.

To pass through the current crisis, Junblatt suggested, first, reconciliation and, second, rebuilding the Lebanese Army because in its present form, the Lebanese Army reflects the Lebanese reality. Other Lebanese institutions should also be rebuilt, Junblatt added.

Junblatt described the missile crisis as having been fabricated with the aim of engaging Arab public opinion and striking at the Iraqi nuclear reactor. However, this does not eliminate the seriousness of the Lebanese situation. He said that the possibility of an Israeli aggression against Lebanon is always present, particularly in this period preceding the Israeli elections.

AL-WAZZAN SUPPORTS SYRIAN STANDS, DEFENSE OF ADF

JN131015 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0850 GMT 13 Jun 81

[Text] Damascus, 13 Jun (SANA)--Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan has spelled out Lebanon's full support for Syria's stands and its legitimate right to defend its forces that compose part of the Arab Deterrent Forces [ADF] in Lebanon.

In an exclusive interview in today's TISHRIN, Al-Wazzan said: We have never hesitated in declaring our full and absolute support for fraternal Syria's honorable stand in confronting the Israeli aggression and threats to launch a war against the ADF. He said any attack on the Syrian forces in Lebanon would be an attack on Lebanon. He said that the Syrian role in Lebanon is a prominent role based on deep roots and huge capabilities. He asserted that a solution to the situation in Lebanon can only be attained when national accord is realized. Syria, Al-Wazzan added, has contributed to achieving the most important components of such an accord.

As for his attitude toward any solution and toward what is being said about the army assuming its security tasks, Al-Wazzan said that the army has not been fully organized. The army should enjoy national collective support so that it can provide the basis of the accord.

Shafiq al-Wazzan called on the Arabs to give further aid to Lebanon because without this aid it would be difficult to achieve national accord. He said that all Arab efforts should be concerted to overcome all obstacles, purify the atmosphere, liquidate the negative aspects and find an appropriate situation to enable Lebanon to rid itself of its tragedies and pains.

Al-Wazzan said that Israel is trying hard to cause more destruction and ruination in Lebanon in order to implement its aggressive and expansionist designs at the expense of Arab Lebanon. He pointed out that Israel's blatant intervention against the ADF took place when fraternal Syria placed all its potentials at the disposal of Lebanon in an attempt to achieve the national accord.

Al-Wazzan said pan-Arab commitments and duties make it incumbent upon the Arabs to draw up a unified Arab strategy. He added: We hope that Arab unanimity in support of Syria's stands and positions in Lebanon, reactivation of the Arab followup committee and the positive atmosphere created by this reality would prompt our Arab brothers to unify their ranks, energies and potentials, for this would accomplish a great deal.

On the Soviet initiative to find a solution to the Middle East problem, Al-Wazzan said: We view positively the Soviet proposal after the collapse of Camp David, which we rejected and continue to reject. We support any solution to the Middle East issue based on justice, equality and respect for the peoples' right to self-determination.

FRANJIYAH VIEWS FOLLOWUP COMMITTEE, HABIB MISSION

LD151325 Beirut AS-SAFIR in Arabic 10 Jun 81 p 3

[Correspondent report: "Franjiyah: Followup Committee Failed To Convince Phalangists To Stop Dealing With Israel"]

[Excerpts] Zgharta--Former President Sulayman Franjiyah said that the purpose of the president of the republic in inviting the Arab followup committee to meet in Lebanon was "to restore respect for terrorist Bashir al-Jumayyil." He affirmed that "the Phalangists will not give up dealing with Israel."

Franjiyah attacked President Anwar as-Sadat, saying that he was instructed by Begin to attack Syria and to ask it to withdraw from Lebanon as well as to encourage President Sarkis "to commit yet another national treason by signing a peace treaty with Israel."

Former President Franjiyah, speaking at a press conference at his residence in Zgharta yesterday, condemned the Israeli attack on the Iraqi nuclear reactor and called on the Arabs "to help Iraq to build a nuclear reactor so that the Arabs will have a nuclear weapon similar to that possessed by Israel since 1960."

Answering questions by journalists, Franjiyah spoke about the Arab followup committee which met at the request of the head of state, as it said in its statement. The Lebanese president has unfortunately obtained what he wanted from the committee meeting, which has to limit the committee's activities to meetings between some of the committee members and Bashir al-Jumayyil, the terrorist who ranks second after Begin. This, he added, was a subtle and diplomatic way of restoring respect for terrorist Al-Jumayyil. The committee meetings were therefore disappointing. The Lebanese had hoped that the committee would obtain at least a statement from the leader of the Phalangist gang about stopping its dealings with the enemy of the Arabs. But not even such a statement, which might have been mere words that would not be implemented, was obtained by the committee.

Replying to a question about the demand put to some members of the followup committee that guarantees should be given to the Christians, Franjiyah said: If this is the case, then the committee members who were asked for guarantees should ask the so-called "Lebanese Front" to give guarantees for the Christians' rights, because the only danger today threatening the Lebanese Christians comes from this gang which carries out Israel's orders.

Speaking about U.S. envoy Philip Habib's mission, Franjiyah said: I can give my opinion on this mission because in my view it is finished, although Habib has returned to the area. This is because he has come as a representative of Israel, and, this being the case, his mission cannot succeed.

VOL REPORTS DEMONSTRATIONS, CLASHES IN SYRIA

NC151300 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 15 Jun 81

[Text] A number of people were killed and others injured during clashes in Aleppo between the Syrian Army and the Muslim Brotherhood. The clashes were accompanied by several demonstrations and statements calling on the people to revolt.

We have received information that Syrian Army units last Friday encircled the grand mosque in the city of Aleppo and arrested a number of the congregation with the prayer leader, who was denouncing the government and the [word indistinct] in his sermon. Accordingly, clashes ensued in Bab al-Faraj, Al-Kallasah, (?An-Nayrab) and [name indistinct]. Handgrenades were used in the clashes. In the meantime, leaflets were distributed which called on the people and students to revolt.

Hand-to-hand fighting occurred between the special units and Muslim Brotherhood elements when the army attacked a large arms cache. The fighting caused major losses on both sides.

Last Saturday, a grenade was hurled at electricity company offices in Aleppo, killing or injuring a large number of people and causing heavy material damage.

In Idlib, women staged a demonstration calling for the return of the Syrian soldiers from Lebanon and denouncing their death for no reason. The demonstration was staged following the funeral of Syrian soldiers killed in Zahlah. After the demonstration the shops in the town were closed in protest. The Syrian forces threatened the people in Idlib that they will shell the city with artillery if demonstrations recur.

PHILIP HABIB RETURNS TO DAMASCUS FOR TALKS 15 JUN

JN151850 Damascus Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 15 Jun 81

[Text] Philip Habib, U.S. President Reagan's envoy, arrived in Damascus this afternoon. He was received at the airport by Nasir Qaddur, assistant foreign minister Sabah Qabbani, director of the American Department at the Foreign Ministry; and the U.S. ambassador in Damascus.

TISHRIN Comments

JN160755 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0445 GMT 16 Jun 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Habib's Mission and Atmospheres of the Psychological Warfare," TISHRIN writes: At a time when Israel continues its threats to launch aggression against Syria and the Syrian forces in Lebanon, Western sources have disseminated reports on Israeli plans to carry out air landing operations near the Syrian missile bases in Lebanon to destroy or dismantle them, as Israel did on the Egyptian island of Shadwan [in 1970]. This could be the case or it could be a diversion from Israel's real operation or it could be a part of the psychological warfare against Syria. Anything is possible.

Syria's stand and its measures to confront any kind of adventures that Israel might resort to are not affected by such reports or statements. What draws the attention is that the imperialist-Zionist psychological warfare machine is exerting strenuous efforts to render the existing problem as a fait accompli diverting the attention from the real problem and crisis. The existing problem in the area is not one of the Syrian missiles possessed by the Arab Deterrent Forces in Lebanon in defense of Lebanon against enemy air raids, but is the Israeli policy of aggression, expansion and occupation. It is Israeli intervention in Lebanon's domestic affairs and Israel's excesses against Lebannon's internal sovereignty, land, airspace and waters as well as Israel's attempt declaring Lebanon a vital zone for its security.

It is not the Syrian defensive missiles, which only harm aggressors and are only fired to punish raiders, that should be eliminated to entrench security and assist peace efforts. It is rather the daily Israeli land, air and sea aggression against Lebanon and the camps of the displaced Palestinian people, the Israeli expansionist policy and violation of international laws and treaties that should be eliminated.

The Western quarters' alleged eagerness to preserve peace, defuse the explosive situation and achieve a settlement raise great doubts. At a time when the United States has dispatched its President's personal envoy Philip Habib to the area, the United States is making statements and acting in a manner which does not help the envoy's declared mission to create a suitable atmosphere for its success. Otherwise, what is the meaning of General Haig's call for confronting what he termed the Soviet danger at a time when Israel is committing its bestial crimes with U.S. arms against the Arab states and the Palestinian people and is pushing the situation to the brink of explosion? Also, what is the meaning of the continued U.S. arms supply and aid to Israel and what is the meaning of the U.S. threat to use its veto against any resolution to condemn Israel or to impose sanctions on it?

If the second stage of Mr Philip Habib's mission is moving within the context of Washington's statements that confirm a blatantly unreserved bias toward Israel's aggression and within the framework of the extortionist atmosphere created by Israeli threats to launch aggression against Syria or against its forces in Lebanon, it stands to reason that, following his previous contacts with Syria, Mr Habib should understand that Syria will not be influenced by intimidation, pressure, terrorism and extortion and will never waste time discussing Israel's illegal demands which violate the essence of the UN Charter's principles and the previsions of the internaitonal law.

Syria desires peace. Syria did not plan to launch war against Israel and is prepared to cooperate for the sake of removing the threat of war and to negotiate. However, Syria at the same time is concerned about Arab rights and Arab land and about preventing Israel from claiming any right to intervent in the Arab arena. Above all, Syria is committed to its legitimate right to self-defense by all possible ways and means.

'ARAFAT BRIEFS AL-ASAD ON NORTH AFRICAN TOUR

JN151646 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 15 Jun 81

[Text] At 1300 today, President Hafiz Al-Asad received Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman; Khalid Al-Fahum, Palestine National Council speaker; and Fatah Central Committee members Salah Kahalaf and Muhammad Ghunaym. They reviewed the various aspects of the situation in the region, particularly recent developments. Yasir 'Arafat also outlined the results of this recent visit to Algeria, Libya and Morocco.

YAR MINISTER DELIVERS MESSAGE TO PRESIDENT

JN131644 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 13 Jun 81

[Text] President Hafiz Al-Asad received at 1400 today Ahmad ash-Shijni, minister of state for the affairs of the People's Constituent Assembly in the YAR, who delivered a message from President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih. The message affirmed the YAR stand beside Syria in its steadfast position, and its support for Syria in its confrontation of plots hostile to the Arab nation. Talks during centered on the Arab situation, threats of aggression by Israel backed by U.S. imperialism and mobilizing Arab efforts to face these threats and defeat them.

SOVIET FRIENDSHIP SOCIETIES CABLE SUPPORT

JN141827 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1750 GMT 14 Jun 81

[Text] Damascus, 14 Jun (SANA)--The Presidium of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the central administration of the Soviet-Syrian Friendship Society have expressed in the name of Soviet public opinion their strong support for Syria, which is firmly resisting imperialism and Zionism for the sake of just peace in the Middle East. This came in a cable received today by Comrade Dr Wahib Tannus, chairman of the Syrian-Soviet Friendship Society, from the Presidium of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the central administration of the Soviet-Syrian Friendship Society. The cable asserted the Soviet citizens' condemnation of Israel's military acts of aggression and demand for an end to them.

PERES ATTACKS GOVERNMENT AT PRESS CONFERENCE

TA151143 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 15 Jun 81

[From the Midday Newsreel]

[Text] Just 24 hours ago we broadcast the remarks of the government secretary following the Cabinet session. He read out the Cabinet communique, which condemned in the sharpest terms the opposition's behavior in reacting to the attack on the nuclear reactor. Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres is now holding a special news conference in order to react to these remarks, and we now go over to you, Shim'on Schiffer, our political correspondent, at the press conference.

[Schiffer--live] Here at Bet Agron, a sign of the times: A policeman is on guard at MK Shim'on Peres' press conference. Mr Peres asks: Where is the policeman? Well, he is at the entrance to the hall. Mr Peres arrived here accompanied by Simha Dinitz, Hayim Tzadoq and Shlomo Hillel, and he will now open his news conference.

[Peres] Good afternoon. As of yesterday's Cabinet session we no longer view this government as a government, but as the Likud's election headquarters, using state means to win public votes. This election team, known as the government of Israel, is made up of a group of yes-men who lack any courage, who have no opinion of their own, who operate according to predominantly opportunistic or party rules, without paying any heed to the public good or the rules of the country. I do not remember a government as unrestrained as this one, as irresponsible as this one, using unbridled language and indirectly inciting the people to verbal violence, and perhaps more than that. I want to say even at the outset of my remarks that I have no complaints against the rampaging tomato-throwing youths. Their excitement does not begin in a Petah Tiqvz Plaza. It begins in the Cabinet session. What the prime minister is doing is unrestrained incitement. He is using terms that no prime minister in the past has ever used. He wants to impose fear on the people. He wants to introduce a system in which anyone who does not cry out "Begin! Begin!" is almost a terrorist or a traitor. He speaks about the violation of the national consensus when he himself is the chief violator. We proposed once that the missile issue be removed from the election campaign, but he refused. And after the bombing of the reactor, too, when we had not said a word, he published my letter, against all the rules and customs of a democratic, civilized country.

The Alignment will not allow this nation to be intimidated. We shall not let Israeli democracy be turned into one-man rule, with a personality cult, with calls in the style of Khomeyni. I see the battle today as being for the soul of Israeli democracy, with some seeking to transform it into a regime of fear, of incitement, of a personality cult, of yes-men in the Cabinet and in the public squares.

[Anchorman] That was the first part of the press conference held by Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres, in reaction to yesterday's Cabinet communique.

Further Details

TA151219 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 15 Jun 81

[Shim'on Schiffer reports live from Bet Agron in Jerusalem]

[Excerpt] I would like to sum up what Shim'on Peres said when we returned the broadcast to the studio. The opposition leader accused Herut of bringing people to Alignment election rallies in organized fashion and pays them money. Yesterday one of them even pulled out a knife. Shim'on Peres accused the distinguished--as he called him--police minister Dr Yosef Burg of not succeeding in maintaining order at election rallies and of not having managed so far to order the police to maintain order. The government, which is Herut's election team, used improper means, Shim'on Peres said. Aridor handed out $3 million in order to better the people's situation temporarily. Anyone who requests something gets it. At the end of the elections Israel will have an empty coffer, Shim'on Peres said. The price of goods will skyrocket and Israel's external debt will increase to $20 billion.

BEGIN APPEALS FOR ORDER IN ELECTION RALLIES

TA151657 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1630 GMT 15 Jun 81

[Government Press Office release]

[Text] Jerusalem, 15 Jun--Prime Minister Menahem Begin issued the following statement this morning:

About 2 weeks ago I appealed to those people attending election rallies not to disrupt any rally or any speaker, be it of the Alignment or any other party. I asked that the speakers be listened to in silence and calm without disrupting them with even one word. This morning I was deeply sorry to hear about the disruptions in two Alignment rallies in Ashqelon and Petah Tiqva. Whoever the demonstrators might be, I reiterate my appeal: Under no condition should order or the speakers be disrupted in rallies.

PERES REACTS TO RECENT POLITICAL VIOLENCE

TA152033 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 15 Jun 81

[Text] Following recent violent incidents, Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres this evening said that attempts were being made to intimidate him but he was not scared. Speaking at an election rally in Beersheba, Peres said that attempts were being made to commit character assassination against him in a fascistlike manner. Peres said that the prime minister has been waging an inflamatory campaign against anyone who expresses views opposed to his own. Referring to Begin's remarks last night on the issue of Habib's mission, the Labor Party chairman said that, in his opinion, Habib's mission had come to an end after the attack on the Iraqi reactor. A group of young Likud sympathizers chanting Begin's name tried to interrupt Peres' remarks.

POLITICAL VIOLENCE AGAINST ALIGNMENT CONTINUES

TA160540 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Text] Early this morning the Alignment branch in Giv'at Shmu'el near Petah Tiqva was set on fire. Our correspondent Mikha'el Huler reports that about 2 hours ago unknown people burned the entrance door and later collected the papers in the branch, set them on fire and caused damage to the furniture.. The police will today summon some of the local Likud activists for interrogation.

Last night a group of Likud sympathizers tried to distrub a Shim'on Peres' elections rally in 'Arad. The police drove them out of the rally hall. In Beersheba too Peres' speech was interrupted. His comment on this was that the rioters are trying to intimidate him but that he is not afraid. Mr Peres said he has been subjected to fascist-like character assassination attempts.

Earlier, a Molotov cocktail was thrown into the backyard of the Alignment's branch on Ben-Yehuda Street in Tel Aviv. Thorn bushes were burned as a result. In Qadima unknown people sabotaged all Alignment's billboards and damaged all signs. The head of the Alignment's elections headquarters, Aharon Har'el, told our correspondent Amnon Nadav this morning that the latest violent events constitute a grave turning point in the elections campaign. According to him the Alignment may adopt dramatic measures and consultations will be held on this today. Har'el further claims that it is now clear to the Alignment that it is one source that is organizing everything.

The head of the Likud information campaign, Gid'on Gadon, turned to the head of the Alignment's elections headquarters yesterday and suggested that a joint committee be set up and decide on regulations for the elections campaign so as to prevent a continuation of the violent acts.

Har'el rejected the proposal saying that it came too late, with the incitement being at its peak and violence already taking place. The Likud spokesman contended this morning that the numerous complaints about blows dealt to the Alignment cannot be credible because it is impossible that everything is happening only to the Alignment. He suggested that the Alignment stop complaining.

SHAMIR INTERVIEWED ON IRAQ RAID, U.S. TIES

TA121435 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 12 Jun 81 pp 13, 26

[Dov Goldstein interview with Yitzhaq Shamir in the foreign minister's office in Jerusalem--date not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] In recent months, since President Reagan entered the White House, the prime minister has tried to present Israeli-U.S. relations as a far-reaching idyll of understanding, friendship and U.S. support for its loyal ally, Israel. In this context, what do you learn from the United States' sharp reaction against Israel after the destruction of the Iraqi reactor?

[Answer] Neither the prime minister nor any other Cabinet member has ever tried to present the relations with the United States as an idyll. We have always emphasized that disagreements exist and can develop between friends, between the friendliest and closest countries. There is never total identification. Sharp differences of opinion developed before the destruction of the Iraqi reactor regarding the supply of sophisticated arms to Saudi Arabia, and then, too, we said that the differences did not and would not overshadow the relations of closeness and understanding between the two countries, that they did not and would not blur the identity of views in many important fields. Differences of opinion are a normal and understandable thing.

However, it is premature to pass judgment on the U.S. stance regarding the latest events. One should wait a few days and see how things develop. I would not today rush to state what the U.S. stand is. It has not been consolidated yet.

[Question] Do you have expectations that the consolidation of the U.S. stance will dissipate the gravity of the initial statements?

[Answer] I hope so. There is still much room for public relations on the part of Israel and this can have a positive effect on the consolidation of the U.S. position.

[Question] Before the reactor affair arose, a crisis, although much smaller, was evolving in the relations with the United States, and the Americans claimed that you did not initially oppose the AWACS aircraft supply to the Saudis. Is this true?

[Answer] This is totally unfounded. During my visit to the United States there was a general talk on the arms supply to Saudi Arabia and I expressed my firm opposition to this intention before the visit, during the visit and after the visit. My objection was categorical and I made it clear also to President Reagan in our meeting in the White House.

[Question] How will the military operation in Iraq affect the chance to prevent the AWACS aircraft sale to Saudi Arabia?

[Answer] I do not see any connection between the two issues.

[Question] Did the reaction of Egypt, which termed Israel's operation as "a grave crime" surprise you? What sort of a reaction did you expect?

[Answer] First, a correction: The Egyptian reaction did not talk of "a grave crime." Somebody made a mistake with the translation...

[Question] Was this a bona fide mistake?

[Answer] A mistake. The correct version was "a grave step" and the two should be distinguished. However, I would like to tell you that also in this case I would not rush to pass a judgement and say that this Egyptian statement reflects the Egyptian position precisely. One should wait and follow all developments.

[Question] The Egyptians say that Israel violated the Camp David accords. In your assessment, does peace with Egypt face any danger?

[Answer] No. I do not think there is such a danger. Egypt chose the road of peace when it decided to give preference to its national interest over its link with the Arab world. Egypt obtained a great deal as a result of the peace with Israel and I do not believe it will jeopardize its achievements due to events in Iraq, whole leadership and president it does not exactly favor.

Furthermore, the two pillars of the Israeli policy in the region are peace and security. Israel adopts an active action for peace, with the actual expression of this being the Ofira summit. Israel establishes facts for the purpose of strengthening the security as reflected in its method of fighting against the terrorists in Lebanon and in putting an end to the danger of nuclear arms production in Iraq. There is no contradiction between the two: Peace with whoever wants to live in peace with us and mortal blows to whoever wants to liquidate us.

[Question] And is this the lesson that Syria should draw from the operation in Iraq?

[Answer] The lesson Syria should learn is simple: Israel is not a paper tiger and Syria must prefer peaceful solutions to provocations and warmongering.

[Question] Did Israel inform the United States of the reports it possessed regarding the Iraqis' intention to produce bombs?

[Answer] We brought everything to the Americans' attention. We put on their table the facts that verified our claims on the real tendencies of the Iraqis.

[Question] What did the Americans say? Did they accept the facts and were they convinced by them?

[Answer] They never discounted them, nor did they try to persuade us that we had no grounds for concern.

[Question] Still, now U.S. sources as well as the International Agency for Atomic Energy argue that the Iraqis did not violate the terms of procurement of the reactor, did not intend to produce nuclear bombs, or alternatively, were incapable of doing so in the coming 10 years without external aid...

[Answer] What does this mean, that they were incapable of doing this by themselves? What does by themselves mean? And the reactor they built with all its parts and items--did the Iraqis build this on their own? Everything they have they bought from foreigners with money--and money they have in abundance. With the help of this money the Iraqis would have received also what they need for the building of the atomic bombs and Israel would have been exposed to unprecedented danger.

[Question] The Alignment contends that in its 4 years in power the Likud government has brought about an alltime low in Israel's international status and left it isolated and friendless. Is this so indeed?

[Answer] Untrue! Israel is not isolated or friendless. Our relations with the United States, despite various disagreements are better and closer today then they were 4 years ago. Everybody still remembers Prime Minister Rabin's meeting with President Carter in March 1977 when the relations between the two countries were really at a very low point. We maintain friendly relations with many countries in the world. Lately much progress is noted in creating new bridges over to the Third World. The Israeli Foreign Ministry lately successfully deals with the international economic dimension and has registered outstanding seccesses.

[Question] As published, African countries rejected Israel's proposals to renew the diplomatic relations...

[Answer] These are just stories. There is progress in putting the bridges up. I cannot elaborate on things before they have been concluded.

NEW NUCLEAR REACTOR OPERATIONAL IN BEERSHEBA

TA131915 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1830 GMT 13 Jun 81

[Excerpt] The first nuclear reactor of its kind in Israel, serving research purposes, has recently begun operating at Ben-Gurion University in Beersheba. The reactor is subcritical, meaning it does not have enough nuclear fuel to produce energy. It is now serving for research on matters having to do with the development of reactors and measurements for the development of new types of fuels. Our correspondent in the south, 'Ofer Taler, visited the reactor, which is in the Department of Nuclear Engineering.

[Begin videotape] The heart of the system of the Beersheba reactor is 10 meters below ground. Here, in this container, there are five tons of natural uranium in the form of fuel rods and light water. The reactor has a neutron accelerator and a control system. The reactor is subcritical, meaning that no energy can be produced from it. Since there are few [word indistinct] in this kind of reactor, there is no possibility of raising the supply level and there are no safety hazards involved. Research on the development of nuclear fuel and on the study of advanced reactor models has recently begun here. [end videotape]

EHRLICH INTERVIEWED ON RAID, MISSILE CRISIS

TA120855 Jerusalem POST in English 12 Jun 81 p 6

[Deputy Prime Minister Simha Ehrlich interviewed by political correspondent Mark Segal--time and place not given]

[Excerpts2 As a member of the Ministerial Defence Committee, Ehrlich knew of the plans for the raid on the Iraqi nuclear installation from the start. He agreed that it was a major achievement that the secret was kept for such a long time. This certainly went a long way, he claimed, towards rectifying the Cabinet's reputation for being a sieve. It also indicated that the Likud had learned the lessons of power: Some years ago, in a fit of self-criticism, he had charged that his party lacked the culture of government.

The Likud certainly does not hinge on one person--Menahem Begin--alone, Ehrlich declared. "We were lacking in governmental experience and we took time to learn in four years. Today we can come to the electorate and ask them for a renewed mandate in order to complete the reforms we introduced. We have shown that we know how to initiate historic processes like peace with Egypt. No one can dismiss that.

"After all, last week's meeting in Ofira between President as-Sadat and the prime minister was a public acknowledgement that the Egyptian leader knows that Begin can deliver, can finish matters. That's why As-Sadat has shown he prefers Begin to anyone else at the helm of government," Ehrlich claimed.

"We have shown that ours is a government that knows how to make decisions. Some commentators have compared the Iraqi operation to Entebbe, yet there is a world of difference between the two. On this occasion we took the initiative and executed the operation to perfection, thereby preventing a catastrophe not only to the State of Israel but to the entire Middle East, although we knew full well that we risked condemnation from all those who wish to find favour with the oil-producting countries."

Ehrlich noted that the Rabin government proceeded with the Entebbe operation with the full knowledge that a sympathetic world was waiting and watching.

"After all, the final responsibility always lies at the political level," he declared, after praising the superb technical ability of the Israel Air Force.

The deputy premier believes that the Likud Government deserves praise for "having introduced a different kind of dynamics into international relations. Premier Begin has shown his sense of pride by expressing his dissatisfaction with President Reagan's criticism. It demonstrates a measure of self-confidence and belief in the justice of our cause, and that we do not intend to kowtow. I think that is of the utmost importance and that the Americans will appreciate our position.

I tried to convey the general feeling of disquiet over the premier's rhetoric on delicate matters of national importance, including the Syrian missile crisis. Ehrlich pointed out that Begin had allowed American diplomacy to take its course and had acceded to President as-Sadat's request that Israel not set deadlines for U.S. diplomatic efforts.

Speaking on his own behalf, the deputy premier declared: "I see little chance of war because of the missiles. At most, we might expect a conflict or purely local action, but that should not precipitate an all-out war with Syria."

Was he not concerned by Cairo's condemnation of the raid on Baghdad and the possible effects on the peace process? Ehrlich replied in even tones: "In the Middle East it is customary to put emphasis on the spoken work, especially when it comes to inter-Arab relations. In some cases, political leaders become prisoners of their own rhetoric. I trust that the wave of condemnation won't be translated into action."

When I raised the danger of ensuing tension with the U.S., the Likud minister said his assumption was that America had a national interest in a strong Israel, and added: "President Reagan has called Israel a strategic asset and Secretary of State Haig has spoken of a permanent alliance. I trust that such statements were not merely lip service but the real expression of American thinking and of a realistic policy appraisal. The Iraqi operation has demonstrated that in Israel America and the Free World have a friend on whom they can rely."

He is convinced that Washington will not adopt sanctions against Israel "because these would in effect be aimed against themselves." He appreciates that the U.S. has interests in Saudi Arabia and that they have to show special concern for Riyadh, "but I hope the United States will keep faith with American interests, i.e. keeping a strong Israel, when they come to weigh up these matters."

Ehrlich conceded that a measure of tension might prevail on a temporary basis between Washington and Jerusalem, but that would surely pass, "for we have shown to what extent we are a strategic asset." He took pains to stress that "U.S.-Israel relations are based on mutuality and are not entirely one-sided. We do not consider ourselves mendicants."

Although the liberals have accepted or bowed to many of Herut's more extremist views, they have not accepted the unforgiving anti-German stand of their senior Likud partner. The deputy premier does not accept the notion that Begin's all-out attacks on West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt heralded a reappraisal of relations between Bonn and Jerusalem.

"Far from it," he stated firmly. "However, it must be mentioned that there has been an erosion in relations in the past two years on Germany's part towards us. Not only has Chancellor Schmidt refused to pay a return visit to Israel (following former Premier Rabin's official visit to Germany), but has insinuated that he would never come here as long as Menahem Begin is in office. He refused to come although Premier Begin renewed the former government's official invitation. By stipulating he would not come here during Begin's premiership, Schmidt has intervened in our domestic affairs in an intolerable manner. This is particularly unacceptable between two countries which enjoy friendly relations on the whole.

"Then there has also been a regrettable shift in official German apologetics towards the PLO and the Arab oil suppliers who make no secret of their plans to seek Israel's destruction. Hence, there should be no surprise at what some consider Begin's unorthodox expressions that came in response to Germany's shift towards the Arabs."

LIKUD-ALIGNMENT COALITION WIDELY FAVORED IN POLL

TA151129 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 15 Jun 81 p 3

[Pori public opinion poll]

[Text] A considerable part of the Israeli public wants the establishment of a coalition government in which both the Likud and the Alignment participate. This wish is expressed in case neither of the parties manages to set up a government on its own. Of all polled, 58 percent support such a government and 26 percent are opposed to this. This emerges from the nationwide public opinion poll conducted by the Pori Institute and commissioned by HA'ARETZ.

To the question--"If the elections results are such that neither the Likud nor the Alignment can form a government on their own, would you be in favor or against a coalition of both Alignment and Likud?"--58.2 percent answered in the positive in contrast with 26.2 percent who answered in the negative. Another 3.9 percent support such a coalition government with certain reservations such as: "if this works," and depending on "how they will get along with each other."

Of all polled 11.7 percent had no view on the matter.

The highest support for a Likud-Alignemnt government was registered among NRP voters: 78.6 percent support such a government.

The Likud voters express stronger support for a Likud-Aignment government than alignment voters. The ratio here is 63.6 percent support among Likud voters in comparison with 54.2 percent support among Alignment voters.

High support (62.5 percent) was registered for an Alignment-Likud government among the voters of the Moshe Dayan-led Telem Party.

The poll included a representative sample of 1,200 people who were personally interviewed in their homes throughout the country.

OAU MINISTERIAL MEETING OPENS IN NAIROBI 15 JUN

Moi Speech

LD151546 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 0809 GMT 15 Jun 81 EA

[Speech by President Moi to the opening session of the OAU ministerial meeting at Kenyatta Conference Center, Nairobi--live]

[Text] Mr Chairman, ministers, ladies and gentlemen: We in the Republic of Kenya feel greatly honored in assuming the role of hosts to this important meeting of representatives from all the parts of our African Continent.

This 37th ordinary session of the Council of Ministers of the OAU, to be followed next week by the assembly of African heads of state and government, will provide a critical opportunity which must be fully seized for African leaders to reexamine the various problems facing this continent and then to chart new strategies and programs for shaping a better future. If only for this reason these meetings must be regarded as of great significance, and therefore in welcoming you, Mr Chairman, and your fellow ministers, I would like to extend to you all on behalf of the government and people of Kenya warm geeetings and best wishes for the fruitful outcome of your deliberations. [applause]

Over the 19 years in which the OAU has been in existence items appearing on the agenda of meetings, as related both to the Council of Ministers and the OAU summits, have tended to swell in number and complexity. This is essentially because aspirations of the peoples of Africa have been mounting, while challenges in meeting all needs and hopes have in so many cases become more profound. But at the same time a factor of immense promise which contributes to the increasing scope and detailed content of each agenda has been the growing recognition by ever more African countries that it is in the best interests of each and all of us to work together.

As a political force, the OAU has played a meaningful part in a number of recent achievements. One of these, which I would like to single out on this occasion, has been the independence of Zimbabwe. [applause] While the courageous and determined people of that country bore the most direct burden during the fight for human dignity in freedom, there can be no doubt that the unity of Africa in supporting their struggle within the continent and in global councils had an important effect. [applause] Zimbabwe is now free, and we are extremely happy to have in our midst today delegates from the autonomous state. Such an historic victory against the forces of oppression and exploitation may be regarded as another substantial milestone in our long struggle towards the total independence of Africa. [applause]

But sadly some countries and communities in Africa are still denied the elementary human right of self-determination. It is, therefore, a common duty for all of us to proceed with even greater efforts and resolve until Namibia is free and South Africa itself is rid of the inhuman system of apartheid. [applause] The racist regime in South Africa, which is the primary obstacle in both these countries, should surely realize now that it is fighting a losing battle.

As we have seen from so much past experience, recent or remote in time, no amount of force can ever prevent a determined majority from achieving the ultimate goal of freedom. Indeed, over the past quarter century, many events in our own continent have shown that once people are united in commitment to fight for their independence, success is then assured. In these remaining sectors of Africa, our people are now battling against regimes that are armed with modern weapons. But such a threat did not prevent any of us from accepting sacrifices, including loss of lives, in the struggle for human dignity and justice in freedom.

Mr Chairman, so far as Namibia is concerned, recent negotiations held in Geneva were driven towards total failure through South Africa's typical posture of arrogance and intransigence. No catalogue of concessions by SWAPO could have rescued those deliberations. It must now be universally recognized that SWAPO has approached the independence of Namibia in a positive and broad-minded manner. but the racist regime of South Africa has remained hostile and defiant in the face of overwhelming international opinion. It would seem as though that regime believes that given a few more months, their puppets in the Tunhalle Democratic Alliance could gain some acknowledged status. Such a delaying tactic rooted in deception should be condemned by all who value peace and the dignity of man.

If power were given to members of the so-called Turnhalle Democratic Alliance, it would simply amount to the extension and perpetuation of Pretoria's control over that country. The independent African nations repeat that they are opposed to recognition of the Turnhalle Democratic Alliance. We shall continue to uphold SWAPO as the sole legitimate representative of the aspirations of Namibia's people in their struggle for self-determination. We are encouraged that more and more countries outside Africa are reaching the same sensible view.

Beyond this, while we agree that the door to a peaceful settlement must be kept open, we also understand and accept the judgment of SWAPO that South Africa must seemingly be compelled towards some meaningful negotiating table from the battlefield. Thus, our whole organization of the armed struggle. [applause] We are dutybound to ensure that SWAPO receives financial, material and moral support to continue the fight until the independence of Namibia is won.

Now, Mr Chairman and distinguished delegates, in the case of South Africa itself we must continue with all the endeavors to achieve basic human rights for each and every citizen in that unhappy country. Whac the abominable system of apartheid means in harsh realities is that South Africa still indulges in slavery. Regrettably, it would appear that motivations of hypocrisy or greed have persuaded some other countries to ignore that evident fact. But it is in this fundamental context of human oppression that we actively condemn all forms of collaboration or association with the South African regime, whether in the military, technical, economic, commercial or cultural fields.

Already our efforts in this direction have been yielding some practical results and ever more countries in other continents are now following this same line of policy and attitude. I have little doubt that given more concerted efforts within Africa and within the Third World, rapid progress in dealing with this situation will become apparent.

Having said all that, let me emphasize that Africa does not seek wastage and bitterness of military conflicts with a consequence of loss of lives. But as the record has shown in my own and other countries, armed struggle with all its costs and sacrifices may be the only ultimate way of achieving independence. African nations must therefore be prepared henceforth to support the indigenous people of South Africa in all the confrontations and battles that must ensue if commonsense continues to be rejected. But how much more sane and hopeful it would be if human rights and justice for all in that country could be introduced comprehensively and completely by peaceful means.

Mr Chairman, while there are many matters one feels tempted to discuss on an occasion of this kind, the approach in practice has to be selective. However, there is one issue which I consider to be of great significance and urgency, and which I must therefore mention. This is the serious problem of refugees throughout our continent, a (?visual) crisis which has now assumed some alarming proportions.

The recent Geneva international conference on assistance to refugees in Africa was a step in a useful direction, serving to focus attention on this very important problem. Africa is grateful to those foreign countries which attended the meeting and pledged tangible assistance.

But we must realize that while provision for individual states to look after refugees is most necessary, such practical aid is not an answer to the challenge. The solution can only be sought in creation of conditions conducive to peace, love and unity within our respective countries and dealings with each other. Working towards such a creative atmosphere, which is a common responsibility, requires among other things true concern for human rights and respect for each other's territorial boundaries.

In previous meetings of the OAU, these matters have been discussed and solemnly agreed. What has then been lacking is adherence to such agreed principles. To me it is a matter of great disappointment and sorrow that so many African people, having struggled hard to attain independence from colonial powers, should go on suffering now as refugees. [applause]

I know, of course, that external interference has been partly responsible for fomenting conditions which have led to this refugee problem. We should condemn all interventions from outside which tend to promote or encourage divisions between African states. We have come to know only too well how differences between African countries seem bound to be exploited by external forces in the interest of some ideology or bloc. We must therefore make far greater efforts to solve on our own the problems which exist in such regions as the Horn of Africa and Western Sahara. As long as there is any part of Africa where conflict between nations is not quickly resolved, there is a real risk of our unity and solidarity being undermined with such weakness, then exploited to divide us even more.

Mr Chairman, one other matter I would mention, because I know it will figure prominently in all ensuring discussions, is the economic challenge facing us individually and indeed confronting the entire political entity of Africa. I hardly need to provide a catalog of such problems which embody food deficits, severe shortages of foreign exchange, continued lack of success in ensuring that our own natural resources are exploited for our own benefit, and an increasingly awkward urban situation. All these are well-known issues in respect of which we must now move away from talking and into arena of action.

Some of these difficulties have been debated for many, many years. The agenda before you on this occasion incorporates, beyond issues of modernization through increasing use of science and technology, such an ambitious yet hard-headed theme as moving towards an African economic community, and so it is my sincere hope that at this particular meeting there will be a positive spirit in your discussions so that practical programs for implementation by all our countries can be formulated. I would like to stress as well that we must see our economic difficulties in true perspective, and one reality is that if we do not develop more rapidly and diversify our economy, then Africa will continue to be exploited by others. Moreover, although we belong to what is called the Third World, this does not mean that we should always occupy a third position. [applause]

Our hope would be to move Africa to the very top in terms of development and the welfare of our citizens. This is not a daydream. I am sure that given unity and full cooperation, we can ourselves exploit the many opportunities within Africa far more effectively and thus increase our negotiating strength with other regions. This continent is blessed with the solid base of natural resources, including some which are considered to be of strategic importance by the industrialized countries. So we must develop every kind of potential for the benefit of our nations and people.

Now, Mr Chairman, in that and in every other context I consider your meeting to be of the greatest importance both in its own right and to inspire the subsequent deliberations between heads of states and government. In the past, assemblies of this kind have concentrated mainly on political matters or strategy and measures aimed at liberating Africa from foreign domination. Successes achieved so far in this field give us opportunities and the duty now to work more deliberately for the economy and independence of our continent as the forerunner of enhanced social justice and human welfare.

I know that all the distinguished delegates assembled here are well versed in development planning. You will therefore appreciate that this whole evolving task must call for planning of an imaginative and sophisticated kind. The job will not be easy, and forces of imperialism or neocolonialism will go trying to put obstacles in our way as we strive for self-reliance. But so long as we are aware of these dangers, are truly committed to work together in unity and harmony, all such destructive influences can be fulfilled.

Mr Chairman, I have perhaps talked for a little longer than I intended. Once again, I welcome you all to Kenya and assure you of our warm nationwide hospitality. We hope that the various arrangements made for your meeting will prove satisfactory. I also reaffirm that the people of Kenya are taking the greatest interest in this meeting and wish you well.

We Kenyans believe that only through true solidarity and unity in Africa, nurtured by continuing faith in African brotherhood, will the countries of Africa move forward across new horizons. I am myself fully confident that the OAU will now go from strength to strength and I urge you to appreciate how assemblies of this kind must give substance to such a conviction. You carry, indeed, a great burden of responsibility inasmuch as all the peoples of Africa are looking to you for inspiration as well as for practical answers to such questions as how and where the OAU is moving and what is being done in concrete terms.

And so now with those thoughts in mind, Mr Chairman, I have great pleasure in declaring this 37th meeting of the Council of Ministers of the OAU to be formally open. [applause]

Mangwende Speech

LD152354 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 0850 GMT 15 Jun 81 EA

[Speech by outgoing chairman of the OAU council, Zimbabwean Foreign Minister Witness Mangwende, at opening of OAU ministerial conference in Nairobi--live]

[Excerpts] Your Excellency, President Daniel Arap Moi, president of the Republic of Kenya; Your Excellencies, distinguished delegates, comrades, ladies and gentlemen: It is a great pleasure and an honor for me to express on your behalf and indeed on my own behalf our sincere gratitude to the people of Kenya and their government for having accorded us such a hearty welcome.

Your Excellencies will recall that the 36th session, held in Addis Ababa, met in the wake of the failure of the Geneva preimplementation talks. The 37th session here in Nairobi meets after yet another failure, the infamous triple veto at the United Nations by the three Western powers against Africa's call for comprehensive mandatory sanctions against the totalitarian regime of Pretoria. I submit that these failures, rather than be the causes for despondency on our part, should spur us to more action against the apartheid regime and indeed make us more determined to succeed. Our reaction should be: a luta continua, until final victory.

As we end the 36th and begin this 37th session, let us remember that he who falls in a fight is not defeated unless he does not rise again. It is only a matter of time before the enemy runs out of his ammunition of vetoes, prevarications, amendments and postponements. The writing is indeed on the wall for all to see. The day of reckoning for the apartheid racist regime and its supporters is drawing nearer each day with the intensification of the armed struggle in that country.

The fight I am referring to, Your Excellencies, distinguished delegates and comrades, cannot be fully served unless, and indeed until, we put our house in financial, political and social order. I therefore wish to remind this council that at our last meeting in Addis Ababa we approved a budget which was just over $19,000,000 for 1981-1982. The truism that good economics makes good politics cannot be more relevant to us and our organization than at this point in time. The 36th session considered the report of our advisory committee on administrative, budgetary and financial matters thoroughly. This committee observed that our organization was in considerable financial difficulty. Such a situation calls for our urgent attention. There is a need for a balance between verbal contributions and interventions in meetings and financial contributions and interventions to the OAU from everyone of us. I believe that this statement is justified, if we consider that only half of the 1980-81 budget has been paid so far by member states with the result that we cannot meet our obligations to some of our own institutions. I therefore make an appeal to members states to honor their obligations in this regard.

My dear colleagues and comrades, you will also recall that the 36th session endorsed the Namibia plan of action. This plan calls for increased military, financial and material support for SWAPO in its life or death struggle with the colonialist power illegally and arrogantly occupying Namibia. A call was made for voluntary contributions to the Namibia liberation fund by OAU member states, governmental and nongovernmental organizations outside Africa. The plan envisaged diplomatic and political action and comprehensive mandatory sanctions, including an oil embargo against the racist regime of South Africa.

It is my pleasure to announce that Nigeria and Cape Verde made pledges to this special fund in New Delhi. Subsequent to that, the frontline states decided to launch a Namibia week in their capitals. Only recently, President Sam Nujoma was in Zimbabwe to meet the people, to solicit their support and to familizarize them with the struggle currently being waged in Namibia. I understand that he is also going to visit a number of other capitals in this regard.

Africa deserves credit for giving the contact group enough time to show the true intentions on the Namibia issue. Indeed, the patience we have displayed provided enough rope for the Western five to hang themselves. This they have done as expertly as they seek to deceive the rest of the world by their covert motives in southern Africa in general and Namibia in particular. It is pertinent to observe that concurrent with the meeting of the liberation committee in Arusha, the Reagan administration saw it strategically fit to dispatch an envoy to our subregion. We would be completely naive if we did not conclude that the aim was to throw the cat among the pigeons at this session. Lest we be accused of hypersensitivity, let the record speak for itself. Examine the timing of the meeting of the five in London and in Rome and the Crocker excursions in southern Africa, Nigeria and other African countries. All these were carried out at a time when the international community and indeed Africa in particular were seriously trying to find a solution to the Namibian crisis. The so-called Western initiatives were meant to divert us from giving serious attention to the liberation struggle in Namibia. They were meant to give us an impression that the West was now doing something about the problem. We therefore should not worry.

The West must be told this first, that we have no intention of playing games in the case of Namibia for the single reason that the lives of our brothers and sisters are daily being sacrificed in this tragicomedy which has gone on for too long. The West must know that we can differentiate between a smile and the grin of a dog. Enough is enough; Namibia must be free. [applause]

What I said in the case of Namibia applies equally to the cancer of apartheid in South Africa. The time has come for each and every one of us to stand up and be counted for or against Africa. The 37th session has the duty, indeed the inescapable responsibility, to emerge from its deliberations more united than ever before to bring South Africa to the heel.

This council would do well to remember the 1976 Mauritius declaration, whose main (?import) was that an attack on one of us is an attack on all of us. We already know there have been a number of attacks on the frontline states. Whereas the states bordering on racist South Africa do not have any choice whatsoever but to resist South Africa's aggression, the rest of Africa has a choice either to assist South Africa or to assist the neighboring states. Undoubtedly, we all know that the rest of independent Africa is--for that matter should be--committed to assisting the neighboring states so that they form the strong rearguard so vital to the liberation movement.

One way of assisting the neighboring states and the liberation movements would be to deny South Africa the billions of dollars which Africa is said to be currently giving to it. There are reports--we do not know whether that is ture or not--that the neighboring states have on their part begun to reduce their dependence on South Africa through the creation of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference and through other diplomatic measures which isolate South Africa and reduce its dominant position in the subregion.

In accordance with our decision at the 36th session of the Council of Ministers to call for the convening of the Security Council to be followed by the special emergency session of the General Assembly, the council should now, therefore, call for such a special emergency session of the General Assembly of the UN to discuss the Namibia issue again in the light of the veto by the three Western powers. There is a need to keep the pressure on until our objective is achieved and Namibia is free.

In this connection, Africa has no choice but to insist on Resolution 435 and the implementation of the UN Namibia plan.

Your Excellencies, we are witnessing certain political trends on the world scene and on our continent which cannot be allowed to continue. We are particularly disturbed by the implications of the veto by the three Western countries at the UN. The power of veto was given to certain countries at the inception of the UN on the assumption that these countries carried a greater responsibility for maintaining international peace and security. We all know that the balance of forces on the international scene has changed. Some of these powers no longer have this responsibility. Yet, they still retain the veto. It was assumed then that they could be counted upon to excercise such immense power reposed on them only in the interests of humanity. Instead of doing that, they are now using the veto to protect a state whose system is abhorrent to the human race. They are now using a power entrusted to them in good faith to hold the rest of the world community to ransom. The wishes of the member states of the UN and those of the OAU have been made clear and unequivocal on several occasions.

We want racist South Africa to get out of Namibia. We want racist South Africa to stop interfering in the internal affairs of neighboring states in an attempt to destabilize them. We want apartheid itself to disappear from the face of our continent. The overwhelming majority of OAU and the United Nations want this message to be conveyed to racist South Africa through the imposition of sanctions, including, of course, an oil embargo.

This message can best be transmitted to the racist South African regime by the peoples of Namibia and South Africa through the efforts of their guns. What we and indeed the United Nations and the rest of the international community can do will only complement the efforts of the OAU in support of the just struggle waged by our brothers in these two countries. I therefore urge the 37th session of our council to consider very seriously the recommendations of the 37th session of the coordinating committee for the liberation of Africa. Let us pay particular attention to those recommendations related to increased material and financial assistance to SWAPO, the ANC and the pan-Africanist congress to enable them to intensify the struggle against the last vestiges of colonialism on our continent.

Your Excellencies, I wish to remind this council of the individual contributions that the masses of Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia and indeed other members of the OAU made to the Zimbabwe liberation struggle. That expression of solidarity made at the very personal level of the people of OAU member states touched our hearts to the core. If the imposition of sanctions against racist South Africa is ever to succeed, our dock workers and factory workers must understand why they should not handle racist South African goods or use products originating from its territory. These are only two of the examples. Furthermore, unless we are convinced that our organization needs unity in real terms in order to achieve the ideals of the original founders of this organization, our presence here is reduced to a social gathering which does not do justice to ourselves or the countries we represent. I know our fight is honorable. I am convinced that we shall win. The fight therefore has to continue until all Africa is free. A luta continua. I thank you. [prolonged applause]

Council Chairman's Remarks

LD152118 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 15 Jun 81 EA

[Text] Kenya's foreign minister, Dr Robert Ouka, has been elected chairman of the OAU's 37th ministerial council meeting now going on at the Kenyatta International Conference Center. Dr Ouka has taken over from the Zimbabwe foreign minister, Dr Witness Mangwende.

In an interview with the VOK reporters at the conference center, Dr Mangwende said that although the OAU has achieved a lot on the political front, a lot remains to be done. The Zimbabwe foreign minister cited that the liberation of his country is among the OAU's major political achievements. On the formation of the pan-African force, Dr Mangwende said that such a force would speed the decolonization process in Africa, but he cautioned that such a force would not be the only solution to independent Africa's problems. He called for the imposition of economic sanctions against South Africa which should be implemented by the OAU as well as the Western countries. The Zimbabwe minister said that unless the Western world stopped trading with South Africa, Namibia will continue to be ruled by the racists by force of arms.

Meanwhile, Tanzania's foreign minister, Mr Salim Ahmad Salim, has called for continental efforts to combat the oppressive racist regime of South Africa. Talking to the VOK newsmen at the Kenyatta International Conference center, the Tanzanian foreign minister noted with deep concern the military attacks on the frontline states by South Africa. On the question of Namibia, Mr Salim said that the OAU Liberation Committee met in Arusha to put finishing touches on the recommendations to be submitted to the OAU council of foreign ministers and that of the heads of state. He said if these recommendations are implemented, Namibia will be liberated.

Council Condemn's Israeli Attack

NC151924 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 15 Jun 81

[Text] One of our correspondents in Nairobi reports that during this evening's session of the African foreign ministers conference, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali raised the question of the Israeli attack against Iraq's nuclear reactor. He stressed Egypt's strong condemnation of this attack, which violated international resolutions and constitutes an obstacle on the road of peace. Ghali requested the African ministerial council to send a cable to the president of the Security Council asking that this aggression be condemned and that measures be adopted to counter it.

The African states supported the Egyptian proposal and unanimously agreed to send a cable to the president of the Security Council. The cable reads: The 37th session of the OAU foreign ministers council, currently meeting in Nairobi, expresses its deep resentment of the attack that Israel launched against Iraq. This aggression is a violation of Iraq's territorial sovereignty and obstructs the peace efforts, and it is additional proof of Israel's arrogance and its defiance of international socity. In condemning the Israeli aggression, the OAU foreign ministers council requests the Security Council to adopt the necessary measures to confront the aggressive Israeli action. The council has also agreed to include this issue on its agenda.

ALGERIA

REPORTS OF SAHARAN MEDIATION TERMED 'MANUEVER'

LD150154 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 14 Jun 81

[Text] Concerning the claims made by some Western news media about what they APS called mediation between Algeria and Morocco in connection with the Western Sahara issue, said in a commentary that these malicious reports emanating from suspect sources constitute an overt maneuver to spread confusion and cast doubt over the clarity of Algeria's unchanging attitude on the eve of the OAU summit conference. These reports seek to make African public opinion in particular believe that there are efforts to end the Saharan issue by peaceful means and consequently to postpone the debate on the Saharan case in Nairobi to another time.

The APS commentary added: The Saharan issue is essentially an issue of decolonization and it does not exist between Algeria and Morocco but between Morocco and the Saharan people, who are represented by the Polisario Front. Algeria has nothing to do with it except from the angle of continuing to champion the right of nations to self-determination and independence, to reject the policy of force and to scrap the borders which were inherited on gaining independence--a right that has been upheld by the entire international community and the OAU Charter.

APS concluded by saying: It is perhaps necessary to recall what President Chadli Bendjedid has asserted on numerous occasions--namely, that Algeria is ready to facilitate, as it did with Mauritania and the Polisario, the holding of direct talks between Morocco and the Polisario Front to find a peaceful solution to the Saharan issue based on respect for the Saharan peoples' will to exercise self-determination and build their future freely and democratically.

LIBYA

AL-QADHDHAFI VISIT TO NIGERIA REPORTED POSTPONED

LD152150 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 15 Jun 81

[Text] Tripoli, JANA--An informed source at the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison has stated that the official and friendly visit which Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great 1 September Revolution, was scheduled to pay to the Nigerian Federal Republic at the invitation of President Shehu Shagari has been postponed to an early date to be agreed upon by both sides. The postponement, which was with the agreement of both countries, is due to the busy schedules of both the revolution leader and President Shagari at this particular time. It is recalled that a meeting between Colonel al-Qadhdhafi and President Shagari was recently held in Ndjamena, that the two countries have strong relations and closer cooperation and that they maintain constant coordination and consultation on international, African and oil issues.

COMMENTARY RAILS AGAINST U.S.-ISRAELI COLLUSION

LD160910 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 0115 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Only the naive, foolish and ignorant believed the false American gesture of postponing delivery of the four American aircraft to the Israeli enemy over the incident of the Iraqi nuclear reactor, and they did so only to save face with the Arab masses. But these masses, thanks to their sense of nationalism and their suffering and agonies, know that the United States is truly their enemy and that the Israelis are no more than a gang gathered from all corners of the world to implement the terrorist expansionist plan directed against the Arab nation.

These Israelis would not have been able to bluster so freely, violating the sanctity of the Arab skies, land and water--indeed, they would not have been able to set up their terrorist racist state in Palestine--had it not been for American protection, support and aid. In all the wars they have fought, the Arabs were actually fighting not the Israelis so much as the Americans, who formed the principal party in the Arab-Zionist conflict. This is what caused the defeat of the Arab nation.

The United States is the leader of world terrorism, and it provides protection under its terrorist umbrella to all the economic and political dictatorships to enable them to continue committing abominable crimes against the people, as can be clearly seen from the events in Vietnam, Kampuchea, Laos, Iran, Ethiopia, Nicaragua, Cuba and El Salvador. All these events prove the United States is the leader of international terrorism.

As for the attack on the Iraqi nuclear reactor, the fingers of accusation point to the United States: The planes which attacked the Iraqi reactor were American; the pilots themselves could also be American by virtue of dual citizenship between the United States and the Zionist enemy. Observers affirm that the AWACS aircraft must have provided the Israelis with all the information they needed about the Iraqi nuclear reactor. One should not belittle the role of the U.S. bases and fleets in the execution of this filthy terrorist operation.

However, we now have the news which unmasks the truth about U.S. collusion with the Zionists in striking at the Iraqi nuclear reactor: The U.S. Government has threatened the Arab delegations that not only will it veto any resolution put forward with a view to imposing sanctions against the Zionists, but it will go further and rescind its decision to refrain at present from delivering the four U.S. planes to the Zionists.

Furthermore, Begin is fully confident that the United States will provide him with the political cover he needs to protect himself from any international confrontation of embarrassment. This farce, which the Arab citizens have been witnessing, has caused them to lose all hope about America, the UN Security Council and all the international resolutions as long as they stand impotent and incapable of facing up to the international terrorism led by America.

The Arab nation must not pin any hopes on the UN Security Council, for in fact it is the road to which the weak resort. The Arab nation must deal double blows and rely only on its strength in this world, which has no respect except for the strong and for their rights. This element of strength can only be achieved through the elimination of all inter-Arab conflicts and differences, the establishment of Arab unity and a fusion of the capabilities and resources of the Arab masses within the framework of the pan-Arab character of the battle and of fedayeen action.

SUDAN

NUMAYRI TO REORGANIZE RAILWAYS CORPORATION

JN151859 Khartoum SUNA in English 1725 GMT 15 Jun 81

[Text] Medani, 15 June (SUNA)--In his address on the occasion of the inauguration of the Central Region Peoples Assembly, President Numayri declared that he would decree, during the coming two weeks resolutions aimed to evaluate the Railways Corporation. Numayri said studies will be soon started to transfer the Railway Corporation from the general sector to companies belonging to all the country regions and the railways head office will be transfered from 'Atbara to one of the capitals of the regions.

Numayri confirmed that the peoples armed forces had strongly resisted to the railway men strike when they conduct trains from Port Sudan to Khartoum per one shift a day with great effectivity. President Numayri confirmed that the revolution will strongly resist to the strike even if it extends for six months.

PRESIDENT CONDEMNS AIR RAIDS, SOVIET 'CAMPAIGN'

LD141632 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1400 GMT 14 Jun 81 EA

[Excerpt] Challe Mohammad Siad Barre, Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party secretary general and Somali Democratic Republic [SDR] president, held a meeting at the police academy today with former regional and district party secretaries who are currently attending a seminar there.

Challe Mohammad Siad Barre discussed in detail the country's position and the crises in the Horn of Africa. He said the problem of the Horn of Africa is between colonialists and the liberation movements struggling to achieve and gain their legitimate rights to their own homeland and independence. Challe Siad said the SDR is known for the moral and material support it was extending to those struggling for their right to self-determination and that it would continue extending such assistance whenever possible.

Challe Siad stated that the Abyssinian regime's unwarranted air raids on the SDR are the work of foreign powers whose sole aim is to spread wars and human destruction in the African Continent, as clearly demonstrated by Russia's constant anti-SDR campaign in all its media. The SDR president stressed the need for the OAU to seriously look into the crises of the Horn of Africa. The problem between Somalia and Abyssinia is a historical one and not a border question, as many African countries believed. Somalia supports liberation movements all over the continent and will continue to do so--a policy subscribed to by many OAU member states.

Discussing his recent tour of many African countries, Challe Siad said his visits were very successful.

Challe Mohamed Siad Barre, Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party secretary general and SDR president, said Africa needs to achieve complete freedom in the political, economic and educational fields to achieve more rapid development. It is, however, essential for Africa to understand the problems and crises being brought about by foreign interference in its internal affairs. Challe Siad called on African countries to stop importing foreign troops into Africa.

PRESIDENT COMMENTS ON RESULTS OF WEST AFRICA TOUR

LD141536 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 2045 GMT 13 Jun 81 EA

[Text] Challe Muhammad Siad Barre, secretary general of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party and president of the Somali Democratic Republic, and his delegation returned home this afternoon following their visit to West African countries [words indistinct].

The president told reporters from the Ministry of Information at the presidency that the tour was successful. [Words indistinct] held talks with the leaders of the countries they visited on bilateral relations, various problems in Africa and international issues. Challe Siad went on to say all the leaders they met were aware of the need to review ways of resolving the problems (?in Africa).

Turning to the thorny question of the problem in the Horn of Africa, the president said the Somali delegation's tour of African countries was aimed at finding a political solution based on peace and justice. He added, however, that it was surprising that the Abyssinian regime had (?chosen) to resort to force instead of seeking a peaceful solution [words indistinct]. Challe Siad stressed that the Abyssinians had timed their unprovoked aggression to coincide with a period when the Somali nation was preoccupied with the hardships caused by refugees and floods [words indistinct].

Questioned on Somalia's attitude to the recent Israeli attack on Iraq, the president said [words indistinct].

LIBERIA

DEPUTY DEFENSE MINISTER PRAISES LIBERIAN-U.S. TIES

AB131403 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1200 GMT 13 Jun 81

[Text] The assistant minister for defense for public affairs, Maj (Tommy Rims) yesterday lauded the excellent relations between Liberia and the U.S. He said the U.S. Government has identified itself with Liberia in her quest for economic development. Major (Rims), who was deputizing for the defense minister, spoke yesterday at a reception tendered by the Defense Ministry in honor of the departing head of the international military education program in Monrovia, Lt Col John H. Thompson, who was attached to the U.S. military mission to Liberia. Major (Rims) said the coming to Liberia of the Lt Col Thompson was another manifestation of the U.S. material and moral support to Liberia. For his part, Lieutenant Colonel Thompson said his 2-year assignment in Monrovia was a memorable one and promised to keep in constant contact with the Liberian army. Lt Col Thompson was also gowned by Maj Gen (Okpenkpa) who is current deputy chief of Staff.

NIGERIA

SHAGARI RETURNS HOME FROM YUGOSLAVIA, HUNGARY

AB140700 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 13 Jun 81

[Excerpt] President Shehu Shagari is back home after a 6-day state visit to Yugoslavia and Hungary. He was met on arrival by the vice president, Dr Alex Ekwueme, and other top government officials.

Visit to Hungary

For reportage on the 10-13 June visit to Hungary of Nigerian President Shehu Shagari, see the Hungary section of the 16 June Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

Visit to Yugoslavia

For materials on the visit of Presidient Shehu Shagari to Yugoslavia, including the text of the joint communique issued at the end of his visit, see the Yugoslav section of the 10 and 12 June issues of the Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

LIBYA'S AL-QADHDHAFI CALLS OFF VISIT TO LAGOS

AB152016 Paris AFP in French 1831 GMT 15 Jun 81

[Text] Lagos, 15 Jun (AFP)--The leader of the Libyan revolution, Mu'ammar Al-Qadhdhafi, was expected in Lagos on Monday morning to begin an official visit in Nigeria but called off his visit at the last minute, official sources close to the state house announced in Lagos.

The same sources say that the visit of the Libyan leader, who was invited by President Shehu Shagari, was not announced on either side. The sources at the presidency add that the invitation had been made during the minisummit on Chad which took place last month in Ndjamena and which was attended by Mu'Ammar Al-Qadhdhafi, Shehu Shagari and Goukouni Oueddei, president of the Transitional National Union Government of Chad.

The Libyan leader's visit was kept secret. The dean of the diplomatic corps in Nigeria, Dr Carare of Romania, had not been invited to attend the welcoming ceremonies which are usually held when a head of state arrives in the Negerian capital.

MOZAMBIQUE

COMMUNIQUE ON VISIT OF IRAQI VICE PRESIDENT

LD122032 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1800 GMT 11 Jun 81 EA

[Text] Vice President of the Republic of Iraq Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf, left our country this morning after an official and friendly visit. During his stay in the People's Republic of Mazambique, the Iraqi leader held talks with a Mozambique delegation led by Marcelino dos Santos, member of the Frelimo Permanent Political Committee and the Central Committee. At the end of the talks, the following Mozambique-Iraq joint communique was issued:

Mozambique-Iraq Joint Communique:

At the invitation of the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique, His Excellency Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf, Vice President of the Republic of Iraq, paid an official and friendly visit to the People's Republic of Mozambique 8 to 11 June 1981. President Samora Moises Machel received Vice President Tahah Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf. During the meeting they expressed their governments' determination to strengthen the ties of friendship and cooperation between the two countries in all fields. They also discussed issues connected with cooperation between the Arab and African countries.

Vice President Tahah Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf was warmly and fraternally received by Marcelino dos Santos, member of the Permanent Political Committee, secretary of the Frelimo Central Committee for economic policy and member of the People's Assembly Permanent Commission. The distinguished guest was also warmly received by the Mozambique people, the Frelimo and the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique, thus testifying to the friendship and solidarity binding the peoples of Mozambique and Iraq.

The vice president of the Republic of Iraq laid a wreath at the Mozambique heroes monument and visited the Museum of the Revolution and other places of historical, cultural and economic interest. He also a meeting with the workers of Petromoc.

During his visit, Vice President of the Republic of Iraq Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf, Marcelino dos Santos, member of the Frelimo Permanent Political Committee and Central Committee, accompanied by their delegations, held talks in an atmosphere of friendship, cordiality and mutual understanding. The talks centered on issues connected with the promotion of bilateral relations and international questions, particularly the situation in southern Africa and the Arab region.

Discussing bilateral relations, the two parties noted with satisfaction their positive development in accordance with the wishes of their peoples and the guidelines laid down by their heads of state. They expressed their determination to broaden the sphere of cooperation to cover all fields. The two parties hailed the work and efforts carried out by the Mozambique-Iraq joint commission which contribute to the strengthening of relations of cooperation between the two countries.

The two parties examined the present international situation and expressed their support for the principles of the United Nations and the Nonaligned Movement. They expressed the conviction that respect for these principles is essential for the maintenance of world peace and security and for the progress and well-being of peoples, and condemned any kind of [words indistinct].

Examining the situation in the Arab region, the two parties strongly condemned the aggression by the racist and Zionist regime against the Arab people. They stressed that a genuine peace could not be achieved without the total and unconditional withdrawal of the Zionist forces from all the occupied Arab territories and the regaining by the Palestinian Arab people of their full rights in, and the establishing of, an independent and sovereign state of Palestine under the leadership of the PLO, their sole and legitimate representative. The two parties condemned the decision of the Zionist regime to annex Jerusalem, which constitutes a violation of international laws and (?the charter).

They also reaffirmed their support for the stand of the ministerial conference of the nonaligned countries, held in New Delhi in February, 1981, that the Zionist occupation and usurpation of Palestine was the main cause of conflict in the Middle East and that any solution to the conflict would be impossible without giving the Palestinian people their rights to return, to achieve self-determination and to establish an independent state of Palestine; and without an unconditional and total withdrawal of Israel from all the Palestinian and Arab occupied territories, including Jerusalem.

The two sides vehemently condemned the Camp David Agreements and the capitulation treaty concluded between the Egyptian regime and the Zionist regime with the active participation of the United States, which constitutes a conspiracy against the Arab nation and an attempt to divide the Arab ranks and maintain the territories under Zionist occupation.

The two sides condemned the Zionist terrorist aggression against the people of Lebanon as part of the imperialist maneuvers aimed at eliminating the Palestine people and violating the sovereignty of Lebanon and its territorial integrity.

The People's Republic of Mozambique strongly condemned the attack on the Iraqi nuclear reactor. That criminal act once again revealed the Zionist aims to deny the Arab countries right to progress in the field of peaceful nuclear technology. That flagrant act violated the right of all peoples to scientific and social progress. The Iraqi delegation hailed this act of solidarity expressed by the People's Republic of Mozambique.

The Iraqi delegation informed the Mozambique delegation about the prevailing situation on the Iran-Iraq borders and (?its lamentable development).

The two delegations affirmed that peace, stability and bilateral relations of cooperation, particularly between neighboring countries, demand mutual respect for the rights of states and a total commitment to the principles of sovereignty and noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries.

The Mozambique side expressed its deep concern about the conflict between Iran and Iraq. The Mozambique side expressed its appreciation for the positive attitude of the Republic of Iraq toward the good offices and efforts carried out by the groups of the Nonaligned Movement, the United Nations, and the Islamic Conference, which issued appeals for a cease-fire (?and the opening) of negotiations and [words indistinct] for peace, security and stability in the region. The two parties stressed their desire to see this conflict solved in the interest of the peoples of the region and in the anti-imperialist cause.

The two delegations expressed their support for all efforts to make the Indian Ocean and all its environs a zone of peace, free from all foreign influence and foreign imperialist bases, in order to preserve the rights and (?independence) of the peoples of the region.

The two parties pointed out that the maintenance of security and stability in the Arabian Gulf is the exclusive responsibility of the states of that region, without foreign intervention.

The two parties expressed their concern for [words indistince] in many regions of the world. In this context, they expressed their condemnation of the continued South African attacks on the security and stability of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

They reaffirmed their solidarity with Namibia and SWAPO [words indistinct] and condemned the Pretoria regime's maneuvers which, with the connivance of imperialism, wanted to hand over to local puppets the fruits of the just struggle of the Namibian people. They demanded an immediate implementation of Resolution 435 of the UN Security Council to solve the conflict and respond to the just aspirations of the Namibian people. They hailed the increasing successes of the struggle of the people of South Africa, under the leadership of the African National Congress, against the fascist system of apartheid.

They strongly condemned the continued acts of provocation and aggression by the South African regime against the People's Republic of Angola, the Republic of Zambia and the Republic of Botswana, and demanded their final and immediate end.

The two delegations underlined the need to strengthen Afro-Arab cooperation. They pointed out that the ties between the African and Arab peoples resulting from their common history continued [words indistinct] these ties had also been strengthened through the [word indistinct] and social progress and through the common struggle against Zionism, racial discrimination and (?apartheid).

The two parties reaffirmed their determination to continue with the (liberation process) followed by the Republic of Iraq and the People's Republic of Mozambique for the defense of the independence and principles of the Nonaligned Movement, and for national liberation and social progress.

The two sides underlined their determination to strengthen the role and efficacy of the Nonaligned Movement and to establish a new international political and economic order between the peoples and countries of the world. The two parties condemned the attitude of the imperialist countries, which had contributed to the failure of the special session of the UN General Assembly on the new international strategy [words indistinct] global negotiations.

Both delegations hailed the increasing support for the proposal by President Saddam Husayn for the establishment of a long-term world fund to support developing countries against the effects of inflation, based on a contribution to the fund by the developed countries. This contribution would consist of a sum equal to [words indistinct] to developing countries and also from contributions by oil exporting countries.

The two parties agreed to fully cooperate to ensure the success of the (?seventh) summit of the Nonaligned Movement, due to be held in Baghdad in 1982.

The vice president of the Republic of Iraq expressed his profound gratitude to the member of the Frelimo Permanent Political Committee and Central Committee for the warm and frank welcome accorded him and his delegation during his stay in the People's Republic of Mozambique.

His Excellency Tahah Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf officially invited His Excellency Marclino dos Santos to visit the Republic of Iraq. The invitation was accepted and the date will be fixed accordingly through diplomatic channels.

NAMIBIA

U.S. DELEGATION TALKS WITH WINDHOEK GROUPS END

LD130400 Johannesburg International Service in English 0300 GMT 13 Jun 81

[Text] The visiting American delegation in South-West Africa has ended talks with representatives of the internal political parties in the territory. At a news conference in Windhoek, the chairman of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance [DTA] Mr Dirk Mudge, described the talks as the best that the DTA had every had with any diplomatic mission. He said three basic issues were discussed: free and fair elections, guarantees, and the responsibilities of and procedure to be followed by the constituent assembly. Mr Mudge said the DTA had made it clear that it would accept an election in South-West Africa only if it was free and fair. An election, the outcome of which had already been decided, would not be acceptable.

On the question of the provision of guarantees, the DTA had proposed that those spoken of so far should be submitted to the constituent assembly and their inclusion in a future constitution sould be made compulsory. Mr Mudge said the DTA had also insisted that the assembly's methods of decisionmaking should be proscribed and its responsibilities clearly defined.

South-West African Herstigte Nasionale Partei said in a memorandum presented to the delegation that peace and prosperity would be possible in the territory only if there was a policy of giving all population groups self-determination in their own areas.

The American delegation also met representatives of several other parties and organizations in the territory. The general secretary of the South-West African National Union, Mrs Nora Chase, said her group told the Americans that the people of South-West Africa should be allowed to play a meaningful part in negotiations, instead of just being able to react to the initiatives from outside.

Further Reaction

LD131018 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 13 Jun 81 CA

[Text] The visiting American delegation led by the deputy secretary of state, Mr William Clark, has wound up its talks in Windhoek with representatives of various political parties in South-West Africa. The Namibia Council of Churches, the last of the groups to meet the Americans, asked that immediate effect be given to United Nations Resolution 435 because it said this was the only way that further bloodshed could be avoided. The leader of the Namibia Independence Party, Mr Abrahams, said the talks heralded a new era in negotiations on South-West Africa.

The chairman of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, Mr Dirk Mudge, said the most important outcome of the American visit was that, for the first time, the internal parties felt that they had a role to play. They would probably continue to be consulted in the future. The chairman of AKTUR, Mr A.H. du Plessis, described the talks as friendly discussions of a confidential nature. He said that on the American side the talks had been exploratory.

The leader of the SWAPO delegation, the Rev B. (Karuera), said his group was disappointed with the way the talks had gone. He had expected the Americans to brief the SWAPO representatives on new developments, but they had done no more than ask questions about the standpoint of SWAPO. Another member, Mr (Hoibed), said it seemed that the greatest fear of the American administration concerned the protection of the rights of minorities. In this regard SWAPO was not unsympathetic, but this was a matter which would have to be considered by the constituent assembly after an election. The SWAPO-D [SWAPO Democrats] representative, Mr Shipanga, said his party had presented a memorandum to the American mission in which it emphasized the importance of a draft constitution to be drawn up in advance and to be acceptable to the majority of parties in South-West Africa. The Americans leave for Zimbabwe this morning.

SOUTH AFRICA

SWAPO CLAIMS ON USE OF MERCENARIES REJECTED

LD150816 Johannesburg International Service in English 0400 GMT 15 Jun 81

[Text] A spokesman for the South African Defense Force has rejected as rubbish claims by SWAPO that South Africa is using mercenaries in its fight against SWAPO. Speaking in Pretoria he said a group of South African newsmen had recently visited (?the 32d) battalion in the operational area and had seen for themselves that the battalion was made up of permanent force members of the defense force.

A Kenyan newspaper has quoted SWAPO's chief observer at the United Nations, Theo-Ben Gurirab, as saying the mercenaries had been recruited from the United States, Germany, Britain, France and Australia. He said the soldiers who had established a mercenary battalion, calling itself battalion (?32), were at present engaged in fierce fighting with SWAPO in South-West Africa and on the southern flank of Angola.

ZIMBABWE

SALISBURY REPORTS STATEMENT ON U.S. OFFICIALS' VISIT

LD151004 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 13 Jun 81 CA

[Text] The American deputy secretary of state today held talks lasting almost 90 minutes with the prime minister, Comrade Mugabe, and other Zimbabwe Government officials. The meeting was held in the prime minister's office shortly after Mr Clark had arrived at Salisbury airport at the head of a high-ranking United States Government delegation. Mr Clark was accompanied by the assistant secretary of state for African affairs, Dr Crocker, and the assistant secretary for international organizations [affairs bureau], Mr Abrams. At the end of the talks Mr Clark told newsmen that the discussions had gone very well and were very enjoyable. He and his delegation then later had a working lunch with the acting minister of foreign affairs, Comrade Mumbengegwi. The American envoys are expected to leave Salisbury tonight.

A statement issued by the Ministry of Information this afternoon says that, during the discussions Mr Clark informed Comrade Mugabe that he had held talks in apartheid-ruled South Africa and Namibia on the territory's independence. Mr Clark had informed the prime minister that he had come to Zimbabwe to seek the views of the government on the same subject. The American envoy informed Comrade Mugabe that the United States is still in the process of forming its views on the Namibian independence issue. Comrade Mugab e informed Mr Clark that Zimbabwe remains firmly committed to United Nations Resolution 435 on Namibia, as a basis for the solution to the territory's independence question. The prime minister expressed concern at any suggestions to deviate from this resolution. He also urged all the parties concerned to act in accordance with the United Nations plan for Namibia's independence. Comrade Mugabe was accompanied in the talks by the deputy foreign minister, Comrade Mumbengegwi, officials from his office and those from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Mr Clark was accompanied by Dr Crocker, Mr Abrams and the United States ambassador to Zimbabwe, Mr Robert Keeley.

Meanwhile about 200 demonstrators carrying placards protested in Salisbury earlier today against the visit to Zimbabwe by the American delegation. The placards carried different messages, like: SWAPO must be sheltered, and, down with the oppression of the Namibian workers. A spokesman for the demonstrators said that the demonstration had been held to protest against the American policy in southern Africa.